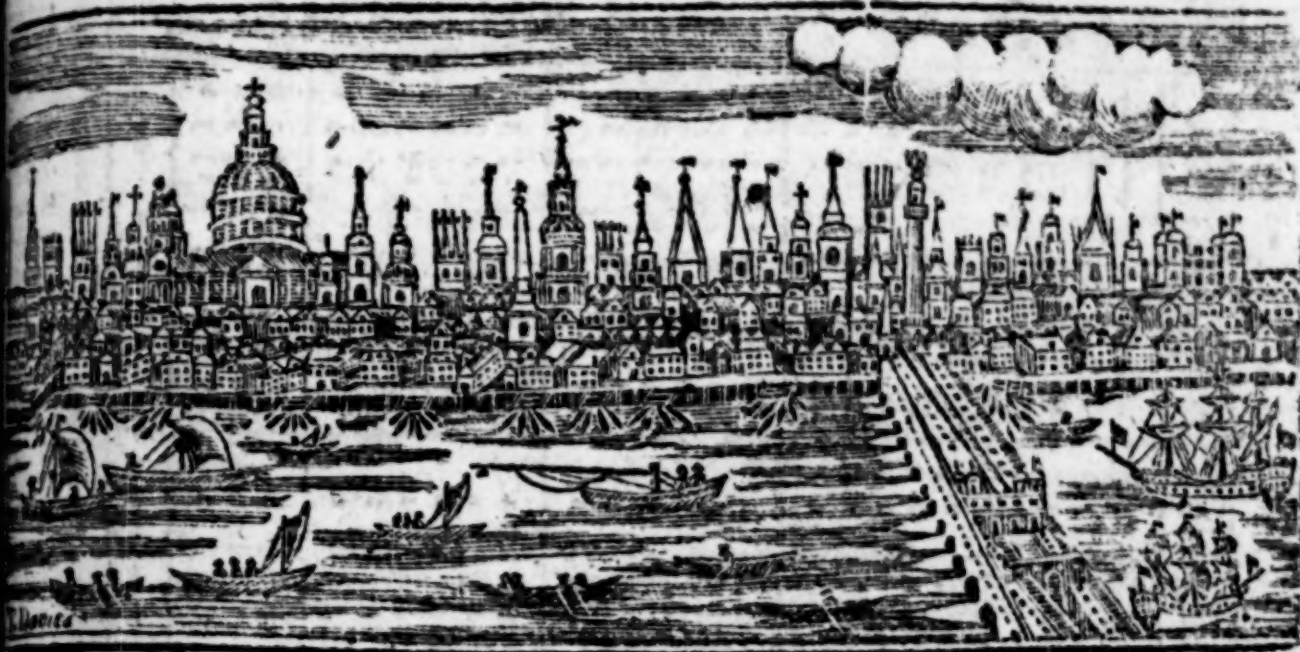


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*;

For M A Y, 1772.

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With the following Embellishments,

1. New MAP of BUTESHIRE.
2. Plate of a new Discovery concerning the Moon's Motion; and No. VIII. of New Music!

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47. in Pater-noster-Row;  
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732, to the present Time; ready bound or stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

# PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in MAY, 1772.

	Bank Stock	India Stock	Son. Sea. Stock	Olds S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. Ind. An.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consol.	3 per C. B. 1726	3 per C. 1751.	3 1/2 B. 1758	4 P. C. 1762	Navy B. Disc.	Lo. An. Yr. pur.	In. B. Prem.	Lottery Tick.	Wind at Deal	Weather London
29	149	213	100	85	87	83	87	88			90	93	2	26	45		N. W.	Fair
30	149	213	100	85	87	83	87	88		86	90	93	1	26	44		N. E.	Frost
31	149	213	100	84	87	84	88	89			90	93	2	26	45	12 13	N. E.	Frost
32	149	213	100	84	87	84	87	88		86	90	93	2	26	45		N. N. E.	Frost
33	Sunday																N. N. E.	Frost
34	149	213	100	86	87	84	87	88			90	93	2	26	46	12 19	N. E.	Frost
35	149	213	100	86	87	84	87	88			90	93	2	26	47	13 16	N. E.	Frost
36	149	214	100	86	87	84	87	88		86	90	94	2	26	46	12 19	N. E.	Frost
37	149	213	100	86	87	84	88	89			90	94	2	26	45	12 19	N. E.	Fair
38	150	213	100	86	87	84	88	89			91	94	2	26	44	12 19	N. N. E.	Fair
39	150	213	100	86	87	84	88	89			91	94	2	26	45	12 19	N. E.	Fair
40	Sunday																N. E.	Cold
41	150	215	99	87	87	84	88	89	86	86	91	94	2	26	46	13 4	N. E.	Windy
42	150	215	99	87	87	84	88	89		86	91	94	2	26	47	13 4	N. E.	Dry
43	150	215	99	87	87	84	88	89	86	86	91	94	2	26	46	13 3	N. E.	Dry
44	150	215	99	87	88	84	88	89	86	86	91	94	2	26	45	13 3	N. E.	Dry
45	149	214	99	87	88	84	88	89	86	86	91	94	2	26	44	13 3	N. E.	Dry
46	149	214	99	87	88	84	88	89	86	86	91	94	2	26	44	13 3	Calm	Dry
47	Sunday																N. E.	Dry
48	149	214	29	87	88	84	88	89			91	94	2	26	45	13 3	N. E.	Rain
49	139	214	99	87	88	84	88	89			91	94	2	26	46	13 3	N. E.	Rain
50	150	215	99	87	88	84	88	89			91	94	2	26	44	13 3	N. W.	Rain
51	150	316	100	87	88	84	88	90		87	91	94	2	26	44	13 3	N. W.	Rain
52	150	218	99	87	88	84	88	90			91	94	2	26	45	13 3	S. W.	Rain
53	150	219	100	17	88	14	88	90	87	87	91	94	2	26	45	13 3	N. W.	Fair
54	Sunday																S. W.	Rain
55	151	220	100	87	88	84	88	90	87	87	91	94	2	26	46	13 3	N. W.	Rain
56	151	223	100	87	88	84	88	90	87	87	91	94	2	26	46	13 3	S. W.	Rain
57	151	223	100	87	88	84	88	90	87	87	91	94	2	26	45	13 3	S. W.	Rain
58																	S. W.	Rain
59																		

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
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17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29



# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE:

For M A Y, 1772.

## DEBATES OF A POLITICAL CLUB.



ON Monday the 30th of March the House of Commons entered upon the consideration of the state of the British affairs in the East-Indies.

This important subject was introduced by Mr. Sullivan, who moved the house for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the company's servants and concerns in India; and declared, that it had two objects, that of restraining the governor and council from all trade, and that of establishing a proper mode of administering justice by extending the authority of the court of justice at Calcutta over all Bengal.

The motion being seconded, Mr. Cornwall opposed it as improper, without a previous enquiry into the state of facts on which, as grounds, the act which was to give the company a new charter might be founded.

Mr. Rumbold then made a speech of some length, in which he endeavoured to exculpate the company's servants, and to paint the situation of Bengal in the most favourable colours. He insisted that the cities were increasing, the inhabitants multiplying, and new improvements in cultivation every day taking place. He alleged that the authors, who had lately addressed the public upon these subjects had, by disappointment, by pique, by resentment, been led to exaggerate circumstances, to misrepresent, to place every thing in an unfavourable point of view. He declared, at the same time, that, as an

innocent man, he wished for an enquiry; that those, who were unjustly traduced, might be distinguished from the persons really guilty.

Upon this occasion, Lord Clive took an early opportunity to make the following speech. \*

Mr. speaker,

THE press has, for some time past, teemed with so many reflections upon the servants of the East India company, and particularly upon me, that, were I not first to remove the bad impressions thus made, I am afraid any observations I could make upon the present subject of your deliberations would have little or no effect, except perhaps to my own prejudice.— My situation is delicate, and little accustomed as I am to address this august house, I may sink under its difficulties; but, as my honour is concerned, as necessity extorts it from me, I must run the hazard, however much I may fail in the attempt. It is not that I have any doubts of the goodness of my cause; on the contrary, I hope it will make me full amends for the insufficiency of the advocate. At any rate, the house will show some indulgence to a man, pleading for what is dearer than life itself, his reputation and honest fame. Nor do I wish that my defence should be solely confined to these walls; I speak likewise to the gallery, and, in general, to my country, upon whom I put myself, not only without reluctance, but with alacrity.

It is well known; that the last time I went to India, I was called upon by the proprietary in general, without

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any

\* As the conduct of this nobleman has long been the subject of general disquisition, that strict impartiality we wish to maintain obliges us to give a place to the whole of his defence, though its length may seem disproportioned to the plan we have for some time observed in our account of parliamentary affairs. The same candour will account for our insertion of the answer made by Governor Johnston, which will be inserted in our next.

any solicitation on my part, to step forth once more to their assistance, in a very critical emergence. Possessed as I was not only of an independent, but of an affluent fortune, happy in my connections, happy in my relations, happy in my family, happy in my friends, happy in every thing but my health, which I lost in the company's service, never to be regained, how can I be supposed to have undertaken the arduous task imposed upon me by the company from pecuniary motives? I must have been the most mercenary of men, to have, upon such principles, again tempted the faithless deep, to have again exposed my enfeebled constitution to the sultry climate of Hindostan, and to the fatigues and dangers of war. Sir, I undertook this voyage from a nobler view, from a principle of gratitude, from the desire of doing essential service to the company, under whose auspices I acquired my fortune and my fame. Where not this the case, would I have embarked in this affair upon conditions that left me poorer by many thousand pounds than when I quitted England? This, if necessary, I can prove by authentic documents; and I trust it will at least exempt me from the charge of avarice or rapacity.

Suffer me after this general observation, to descend to particulars. The charges brought against me are all contained in a paper, which was sent me by the secretary of the East India company in a letter \*, that begged I would transmit to him any remarks, or any defence I chose to make. I begged to be excused from that trouble, till I should learn what use they meant to make of the paper and of my defence. Here the matter rested.

The first charge is, that I carried on an iniquitous trade in cotton. I answer, that, in the first place, I never traded, and that I derive every farthing I am worth in the world from being at the head of the army. In the second place I declare, that I know nothing at all of the nature of cotton, and that I cannot conceive whence such a suspicion could arise, as I never was directly or indirectly concerned in any thing of the kind. One remark, however, naturally oc-

curs upon the subject, and that is, that malevolence must have been greatly straitened for materials, when she placed so groundless an accusation at the head of her impeachment. The feebleness of her first effort is a presumption that her succeeding attacks will be still weaker and worse supported.

The second charge is, that I carried on an illegal trade in diamonds. Nothing can be a greater misrepresentation. The matter of fact is, that, in order to convey home the money arising from my jagheer, I sent my agents to a distant country, not under the jurisdiction of the company, and they bought up some diamonds, in which my property was vested, and transmitted to Europe. Upon balancing accounts, I found that they turned out worse by three per cent. than the original sum which they cost; a clear proof how well I was qualified for trade, and how eager I must in consequence have been in future time to resume so gainful a branch of business. All this, if it should be called for by the house, and I have no objection to such a measure, I pledge myself to prove by original papers at your bar.

The third charge is, that I mismanaged the mint, and adulterated the coin in Bengal. During my presidency, some alteration was made in the state of the coin, I will own, but not at my instigation. Ignorant as I profess myself of that business, it would have ill become me to have been the original contriver of such a delicate operation of government. In that affair I was guided by the lights of others, whose particular employment and study might rationally be supposed to have made them masters of the subject.

The fourth charge is, that I was guilty of monopolizing beetle-nut, salt and tobacco. Here, I believe, the strength of the accusation of my adversaries lies: and, as I myself think it a matter of importance, I must beg the indulgence of the house, while I discuss it at large. They will hence see the superiority of my plan over that of the direction. I know not how it is, but either through obstinacy or ignorance, the gentlemen who have held

\* Here he read the secretary's letter, and his own answer.



the reins of government in Leaden-hall-street, have acted so imprudent, so inconsistent a part, that they have damaged and frustrated the best concerted plans of regulation in Bengal. This I hope to make appear under this and other heads of my speech. It is urged, as my greatest and first crime, that I acted in diametrical opposition to the instructions received from the direction. Here are these instructions; it would be idle to read them all. The only paragraph deserving your attention is this; "you shall take from the company's servants the exclusive privilege of trading in beetle-nut, salt and tobacco, and settle upon the footing the most equitable to the natives, and the most profitable to the company you can devise."—From these words it will, I think appear, that my instructions were not so precise and definite, as absolutely to fix the mode of carrying on this trade. Being General, I gave them a liberal construction, making the interest of the company the sole standard by which every regulation was to be tried. Invested with extraordinary powers, I thought myself justified in consulting the spirit of those rules which were so indefinitely expressed: And I trust I did not altogether disappoint the expectation of my employers. The privilege of trading in salt was claimed by the servants of the company as a necessary addition to their salary, which every body knows to be totally insufficient for their support. The appointment of a counsellor is only three hundred pounds, and his annual expences cannot fall short of three thousand; the same proportion holds among the other servants. Hence, while Mr. Vansittart was president, they set up for the first time this claim. Suja Dowla saw clearly, that if the company's servants were to carry on this trade free of every impost and restraint, while the native merchants paid large sums, the latter would be totally ruined; and his revenues from that article would shrink to nothing. He therefore insisted upon the cessation of this privilege, else that he would throw the trade quite open. The company's servants declared, that they would trade as formerly, without any restriction. Hence the war that followed:

hence the origin of the select committee. Besides this grievance, there was another to be redressed. From time immemorial, it has been a custom to give and take presents. An inferior can hardly be persuaded to approach a superior without a gift: the habit of despotism has formed their minds to this mode of transacting business. Accordingly, when the company's servants became the acting sovereigns of Bengal, and the channels through which favours passed, they received presents, and thus indemnified themselves for the smallness of their salaries. The company thought that this practice had introduced many abuses; and therefore sent out covenants, which were to be signed by all their servants, and were to exclude them for ever after accepting any presents by direct or indirect means. Thus deprived of their two main stays at once, of the salt trade and of presents, how were they to be supported? I saw and felt that some plan must be adopted; and none presented itself that seemed more effectual, or less expensive to the company, than the appropriation of the money raised by the trade of beetle-nut, salt and tobacco, put under proper regulations. In pursuance of this idea, I established this monopoly, for a monopoly it undoubtedly was. I fixed the customs and the prices which it was to pay in the different parts of Bengal, as far as human foresight and regulation could go. Nor does it appear to me that the measure proved oppressive. Suppose the inhabitants of Bengal to be fifteen millions, according to the general calculation; the quantity of maunds of salt sold is known from the money which they produced, and from the books of the monopoly. At Calcutta the maund of salt sold at one price, at Patna at another, and at Mongheer at another, increasing in its price the farther it was carried up the river, or into the country. After a due allowance for every circumstance, I find, that at a medium each person did not pay in the course of the whole year, above one and ninepence for salt, an equal quantity being allowed to every individual. Now can this sum be thought excessive, in a country where a labourer's wages amounts to six shillings a week, where almost



almost no cloaths are worn, where no strong liquors are drank, where rice and milk, the sobet food of the inhabitants, are comparatively cheap?—The idea is absurd.—Believe me, the monopoly did not bear hard upon the people, but upon the merchants. Thousands and thousands of them were thrown out of trade, and reduced to distress. Nor do I deny that the country agents exacted unreasonable profits, and enhanced the price of the commodity. Of that abuse the select committee was entirely guiltless; the duties established by them were moderate and reasonable. Instead of adhering to this plan, what did the direction do? they restored the trade to the natives, and continued the duties without collecting them. Had this object been properly attended to, the treasury would have been this day a million and half the richer; for that is the sum to which, at a medium, that revenue would now have amounted; but the gentlemen have been too much employed in securing an interest amongst the proprietors, to regard so trifling a consideration. Of this monopoly I, as governor, had a share, and the rest of the servants their due proportion. But how did I dispose of my share? I distributed it among men of merit, men who deserved well of me and their country. Three gentlemen I carried out with me, promising to make provision for them. One of them, Mr. Maskelyn, my secretary, was the companion of my youth, the companion of my toils and dangers. We both served on the coast, we were both taken together, we both made our escape, we both fought under Boscawen at the siege of Pondicherry. Ill health obliged him to return home, and to relinquish all his prospects. When fortune had proved so kind to my endeavours, I thought it my duty to assist him out of my affluence. I did so; but something more seemed to be wanting. He attended me to Hindostan; and the whole of the thirty-two thousand pounds accruing to me from the monopoly of beetle-nut, salt and tobacco, was shared between him, the other gentleman, and my surgeon, who left seven hundred pounds a year to serve me; and I do not think them too amply rewarded. Upon the whole,

I disbursed, you see, five thousand pounds more than I received; and this I did, that I might not be taxed with partiality, in order to advance my friends over the heads of other men. Nor is this all that I resigned. If ever Mussulman loved a Christian, Meer Jaffier had a sincere affection for me. Finding himself near his end, he called his ministers, and in their presence declared, that, as a mark of his attachment, he bequeathed 70,000 to Col. Clive. This sum I might have retained as my legal right, as I have been advised by the honourable speaker and by another personage, no less honourable, that does not sit in the house. This I formed into a fund for the support of officers, and disabled and disabled soldiers; an establishment, by which they will now be enabled to return into their own country and to live as comfortably as if they were pensioners of Chelsea hospital. This institution was the only thing I wanted to put the military of the India company upon a respectable footing, and to remove the gloomy prospects from the mind of the worn-out soldier.

Before I enter on the direct discussion of the present state of the India company, permit me to make a short apology for their servants. Now-a-days every youth possessed any interest endeavours to go out a writer to the company. No man, how ill-qualified he is by education, writing and cyphering are thought sufficient. The same talents were deemed necessary when the company was only a trading body, and required now that they have become vassals of an empire as large as Europe. The same hands that flourish a pen, are held capable of grasping a sceptre; and accordingly other questions are proposed at examination, but “can you cypher?” can you write and keep accounts? specimen of their penmanship is produced, together with a certificate from some writing-master, that they under him learned the true art of book-keeping, after the Italian manner. Nothing farther is wanted; they are put upon the list. Equipped, they receive their lessons from friends and relations. My dear friend says the father, I have done my



72. have set you in the way of fortune, it will be your own fault if you are not a made man. See what a fortune has been made by this lord, and what a lord, by Mr. such-a-one and such-a-one: what hinders you to be successful? Thus are their passions kindled, and their principles corrupted, before they leave their native country. What is the consequence of their landing in Bengal? one of the raw boys walks out into the streets of Calcutta, for his income will allow him to ride. He sees wretches, who are not greatly his seniors, marching in state on fine prancing horses, or carried along at their ease in a palanquin. He comes home and shows his banyan what a figure his acquaintance made. And what hinders him to equal him in splendour? replies the banyan. I have money enough, and you have nothing to do but to receive, for you need but ask. Money is advanced by the generous muzzulman: the youth takes his bait, he has his horses, his coach, his palanquin, his harem; and, while in pursuit of one fortune, spends his time indemnified? Under the tuition of the young man, who is rising in the state, and making a quick progress towards a seat in council, he is likewise, and commits various offences with impunity, the practice being so general, as to afford him perfect security. I can assure you, native Britons are not the persons who directly oppress, but the Indians take shelter under them, and who have paved their way to all exemption from controul by pecuniary obligations. Human nature is frail, and the desire of wealth is as strong a passion as ambition. Where then is the wonder that men should sink under the temptations to which they are here exposed? Flesh and blood cannot resist. An Indian comes to you with a bag of silver, and entreats you to take it as a present. If your virtue is not against this trial, he comes a day with the same bag filled with gold. Should your stoicism still continue, he returns with it stuffed with diamonds; and if, for fear of detection, you refuse even this temptation, he lays his bales of merchandize, into which a trader readily falls.

He takes them at a low price, and sends them to a distant market, where he gains 500 per cent. Hence a new plunderer is let loose upon the society; but he is a plunderer whom we owe to the badness of our own regulations. The servants of the company yield only because they are men; presents are so common and prevailing in India, that it is almost impossible not to be carried along by the torrent. Meer Jaffer told me, that in the course of a year he received three hundred thousand pounds in this way, and I might have received as much while governor. Judge, then, how difficult it is for men of common minds to return with unpolluted hands.

Now let us turn our attention to the state of the company. Hindostan, and Bengal in particular, has been from time immemorial the center of commerce and wealth. The people are numerous and industrious, the soil is fertile and well cultivated, and the sobriety of the inhabitants makes riches flow in from all quarters. Nature has been upon the whole so bountiful to this part of the world, that it is in want of nothing, but has many superfluities, and may accordingly be called with propriety the terrestrial paradise. Hence it has been the object of men's desires in all ages, and they have in general no sooner desired than they obtained. The inhabitants, unnerved by the climate and other causes, are a constant prey to invaders; at present the struggle seems to be between us and the French, for I can by no means persuade myself that an ambitious nation has dropt the design, which it was evidently meditating some years ago. For what purpose were ten thousand men kept at Mauritius if no scheme of conquest was laid? I am satisfied that they have not yet abjured this plan. They will employ their troops in firmly establishing their new colony at Madagascar, and, when the critical moment comes, they will pour them into Hindostan, and wrest the whole out of our hands; and believe me, if they once conquer Bengal, the rest of the Mogul's empire will follow; and nothing will contribute so much as that event to their acquisition of universal monarchy. These considerations did not escape my attention more than a twelvemonth ago,



ago and ever anxious for the welfare of the company, with whose interest I know that of my country to be interwoven, I submitted a plan of defence to the inspection of the minister, but I have hitherto found it attended with no good effect. The East Indies, notwithstanding all their importance, were left to the protection of chance. This leads me to consider the causes of the present bad state of the East India company. In my opinion, this is owing to four causes; to the negligence of administration, to the misconduct of the direction, to the outrageous behaviour of general courts, and to the disobedience of the company's servants in the East Indies. Administration, instead of establishing a general plan of permanent government, seems, like the directors and the company's servants, to have had nothing in view but the loaves and fishes. When this business came before parliament some years ago, the question was not how to secure so beneficial a trade, and so great an empire for a perpetuity, but to make an immediate dividend of four hundred thousand pounds to one party, and two hundred thousand to another. In short, the loaves and fishes were the only consideration. The directors by no means pursued the vigorous plan chalked out by me. They suddenly stopped prosecutions, restored the suspended, and undid every thing that had been done; and yet by this bill they are willing to disable themselves from ever withdrawing prosecutions for the future; a clear proof that they are sensible of their own misconduct in that particular. Nor is this the only point in which they have confessedly erred. They have been so eager to secure their annual election, that the first half of the year has been consumed in freeing themselves from the obligations contracted by their last election, and the second half has been wasted in incurring new obligations, and forming an interest among the proprietors. But, in spite of all these manœuvres, the direction has been so fluctuating and unsettled, that fresh and contradictory orders have been sent out with every fleet. Hence the servants in Bengal are in some measure excusable, if they have sometimes ventured to follow their own opinion, in opposition to that of the directors. The governor and council certainly understood the interest of the company in Bengal much better than the direction. The proprietors, however, have no body but themselves to charge with the evil consequences. Had they been less fickle and absurd, their concerns would have been much more consistently and uniformly managed. The malversation of their servants may be justly charged upon the fluctua-

tion of their own councils. Had they not concurred in restoring suspended and prosecuted men, the governor and council would never have deliberated whether they should obey or not the orders of the direction. Fundamental principles being once overturned the whole system tumbles to the ground. Such, in my opinion, are the causes of the present bad state of the company. That is bad I can clearly prove; and it is in vain that the directors, in order to palliate their own misconduct, endeavour to set a gloss upon the matter. They do not possess a statement of the revenues of Bengal for the last year but I do, having received it a few days ago from a member in council\*; and the clear net revenue amounts for 1771 only 171,000*l.* Now government is to receive 400,000*l.* and the proprietors 200,000*l.*, and all this is to proceed from the revenues of Bengal. What a falling off is here! and you see the revenue has not greatly decreased. The net sum that came into the treasury was the greatest during my presidency. Since that period the expences of the military establishment, as it is called by themselves, has gradually increased, till now it amounts to an enormous sum of 1,800,000*l.* *per ann.* The power of receiving presents and the privilege of free trade in beetle-nut, salt, and tobacco being taken away, the company's servants have found out the way of making fortunes by charging exorbitantly in all contracts for furnishing the troops with provisions and other necessaries; and hence it is that the revenues fall short, and do not come into the treasury, though the sum levied does not greatly short of four millions. To me it is evident, that the great decrease of the revenue is owing to this cause, and to the supineness and indolence of the governors who succeed me.—Had they followed my plan with vigour, the country would have still flourished and this kingdom might have received an annual advantage of a million and a half. Verelst was, after the maturest consideration, the properest person that I could pitch upon as my successor, though I had some misgivings of what would happen; but notwithstanding a previous protest against all weakness, as you will find from the extract of a letter by me to Mr. Verelst, before I embarked for Europe. Hence you will perceive that I have gured almost all the evils that have befallen Bengal. Having detained you so long, and exhausted your patience, let me conclude by saying, that Bengal is the brightest jewel of the British crown, though at present in a very raw and unpolished state; that if it be once properly improved and burnished, it will be every thing of the kind that has been seen in the world; but that if it be once allowed to drop out and be lost, the crown will lose half its splendour and dignity.

LET

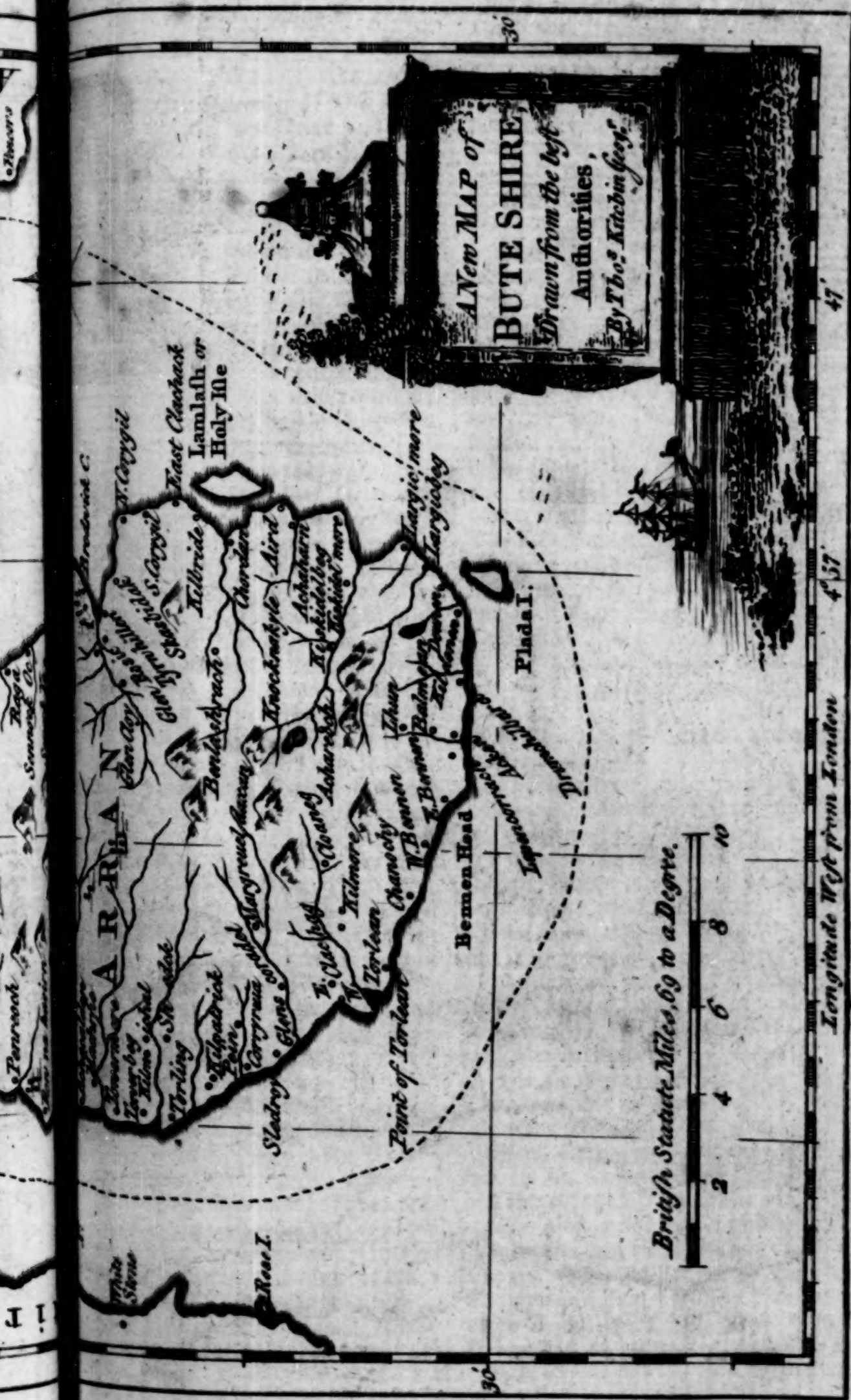
\* Here he gave an account of the revenues of Bengal from 1761 to 1772 from a paper which he offered to lay before the house.





This is a detailed historical map of the Firth of Clyde and surrounding regions. The map is oriented with North at the top. It shows the Firth of Clyde at the top, with the River Clyde flowing into it. To the west of the Firth is Loch Fyne, and further west is the Argyre Peninsula. The map is filled with numerous islands, rivers, and coastal settlements. Key locations labeled include Tarbet, Oban, Kilmorack, and various smaller islands like L. Strevan and L. Bann. The map is oriented with North at the top and includes a scale bar at the bottom.





A New Map of

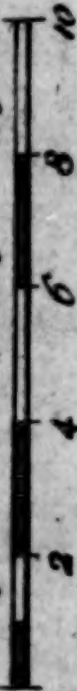
BUTE SHIRE

Drawn from the best

Authorities,

By Tho: Kitchen

British Statute Miles, 69 to a Degree.



Longitude West from London

4° 37'

47'





LETTERS from a GENTLEMAN on his TRAVELS through EUROPE,  
continued from our last. (See p. 174.)

L F T T E R III.

To A. G. Esq;

Orleans, 14th July.

YOU complain that I give you no particular account of the towns through which I pass; and add, that you expect a minute description of the ancient and renowned city of Orleans. The shortness of my stay in any of the towns I have hitherto seen will, I hope, plead my excuse for past omissions. I will now most readily communicate to you any thing that seems remarkable about the place of my present residence. The figure it makes in the history of two contending nations would give it a title to notice, were its present size, and its degree of commercial importance, much less considerable than they really are.

I have already said that Orleans is placed upon the left bank of the Loire. The buildings of the town spread towards the north, forming a figure that is nearly semi-circular, and are surrounded with a rampart faced with stone on all sides except towards the river. This rampart forms a very agreeable walk, of considerable extent. One part of it, which goes by the name of the mall, [*le mail*] is covered with gravel, and kept in very good order; and the whole commands a prospect of as rich a country as can well be imagined.

On the side of the river, the only fortifications are an old wall and some decayed towers, the same against which the ineffectual batteries of the English were pointed in the days of yore. I expected also to have seen the bridge, the scene of the redouted feats of the celebrated *Jeanne D'Arc*. Some patriot Frenchman, methought, would point out with exultation the very spot where the illustrious *Virago* dealt her irresistible blows to our astonished ancestors. But I was disappointed. There remains not a single vestige of that venerable structure. The present bridge is an elegant modern work, raised a few years ago. It consists of nine arches, which are flat and bold in an uncommon degree; and this construction, joined to the pains which have been taken to raise

the ground on each side of the river, renders the access to it, both from the north and from the south, very near a perfect level.

In speaking of the bridge, one is naturally led to take notice of the beautiful prospect which the city presents when approached from the south. The road by which you arrive on that side is of a magnificent breadth, and paved with great regularity. At the south end of the bridge you find a handsome iron gate, with a square tower on each side, which have a good effect. The bridge itself, which is a continuation of the same line with the road, is also of considerable width, and has a foot-path on each side. A street, lined with houses exactly regular constructed of hewn stone, leads you from the north end of the bridge into the market-place, in the middle of the town. These particulars, aided by the view of the river, and the summits of the buildings of the town, unite to form one of the noblest *coups d'oeuil*, in this kind, that is any where to be seen.

The other parts of the town are less remarkable. There are a number of good houses, but the generality are ill built; and the streets are neither wide nor straight.

The market-place is large, but the houses that surround it are not built with any degree of regularity. There is a plan for forming it into a regular square, in the middle of which is to be erected a group of statues, formerly placed upon the old bridge. The figures were, the Virgin Mary, sitting at the foot of the cross, with her son in her lap; Charles VII. in armour, kneeling on one side; and the Maid of Orleans, likewise in armour, and in the same posture, on the other. They are at present in a cellar, under the *Hotel de ville*. The workmanship is very indifferent. But they say they are to be new-modelled before they are again exposed to public view.

The most remarkable public building is the cathedral church of *Sainte Croix*. This edifice is of great antiquity, and has had the fate to be often demolished, and often rebuilt. It was last of all pulled down by the

F f

Protestants

May, 1772



Protestants in the time of Henry IV. and orders were given for rebuilding it, by that monarch, in the year 1598. Proper funds were assigned for that purpose; and it was begun accordingly. But what is pretty singular is, that it is not finished at this day. The canons, it is alledged, found the revenues that were allotted very convenient for other purposes, and contrived to keep the building long upon the footing of Penelope's web. Be that as it will, the workmen are still employed in finishing some part of it. The plan is in the Gothic stile; and great pains are taken to render the modern carving and ornament equal to the antient performances of the same species.

There is an annual procession, in commemoration of the delivery of the city from the English, by the *Pucelle*. It is performed on the 12th day of May; and a girl of eight or ten years of age is made choice of to represent that heroine. This, however, we have had no opportunity of seeing.

At a survey that was made about half a dozen years ago, the inhabitants of Orleans, it is said, were found to amount to 46,000. Its trade is by no means despicable. It is, indeed, greater, than one would expect from its situation, or any particular advantages it enjoys; though these are not inconsiderable. The country immediately round it is well calculated for vines. At a greater distance, especially up the river, it produces plenty of corn; and the neighbouring province of Berry is celebrated for the quality of its wool. The Loire is one of the largest streams in France. And there is a canal, that was made in the time of the Duke of Orleans's regency, which enters that river three or four miles above the town, joins the *Canal de Braire*, near Morlangis, and so forms a communication with the Seine, and with Paris. From these circumstances, it is natural to expect that such a town should carry on an extensive commerce in wine and brandy; that its corn-trade should be considerable; and that woollen manufactures should be brought to a good degree of perfection; all which is the case. There is likewise a great quantity of wood

sent to Paris from the large forest that is in the neighbourhood of this place, and they have established manufactures of some consequence in the articles of printed linen, and stone and delph ware. But what appears singular is the great extent of their sugar-trade. There are at Orleans ten or twelve considerable sugar-houses, besides others of smaller note. They bring the materials from so great a distance as Nantes, through a difficult and uncertain navigation, and not only carry the sugar, after it is refined, to Paris, and the towns on that side, but send it down the country again, by land-carriage, to a considerable distance.

This appears to be a proof that the current of trade is not always directed by circumstances of situation or convenience of carriage, but is often influenced by accident, or by the spirit of one or two enterprising men; though evident superiority in respect of situation must necessarily prevail at last.

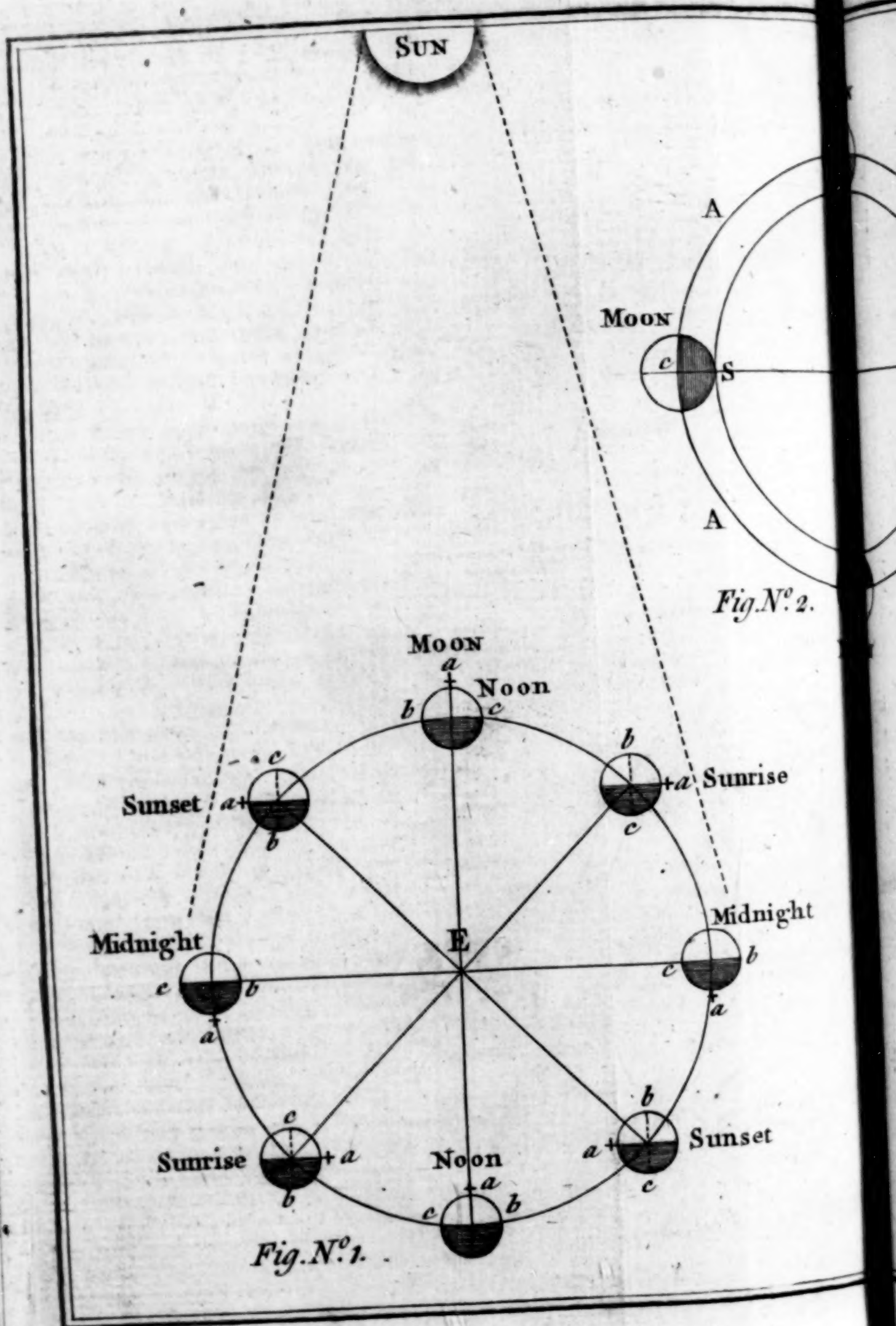
There is a very pertinent instance of this at Orleans, in a different branch.——A man of considerable fortune established, some time ago a manufacture of turbans. He brought a great part of his wool from Segovia to this place, and sent his manufactures by land-carriage to Marseilles, in order to be shipped for Constantinople. He has carried on this trade for some time, and still continues it to a certain extent. But a company at Marseilles have lately set up a manufacture of the same kind, and are able greatly to undersell him. So that, it is said, he would have dropped it ere now, had it not been from compassion to the people that are employed in it under him.

The tolls that are drawn upon the canal of Orleans are said to amount to a revenue of 500,000 livres to the Duke. This canal is narrow, and of no great depth; but is sufficiently large to answer every purpose for which it was intended, it carries boats of equal size with those that can be navigated on the Loire.

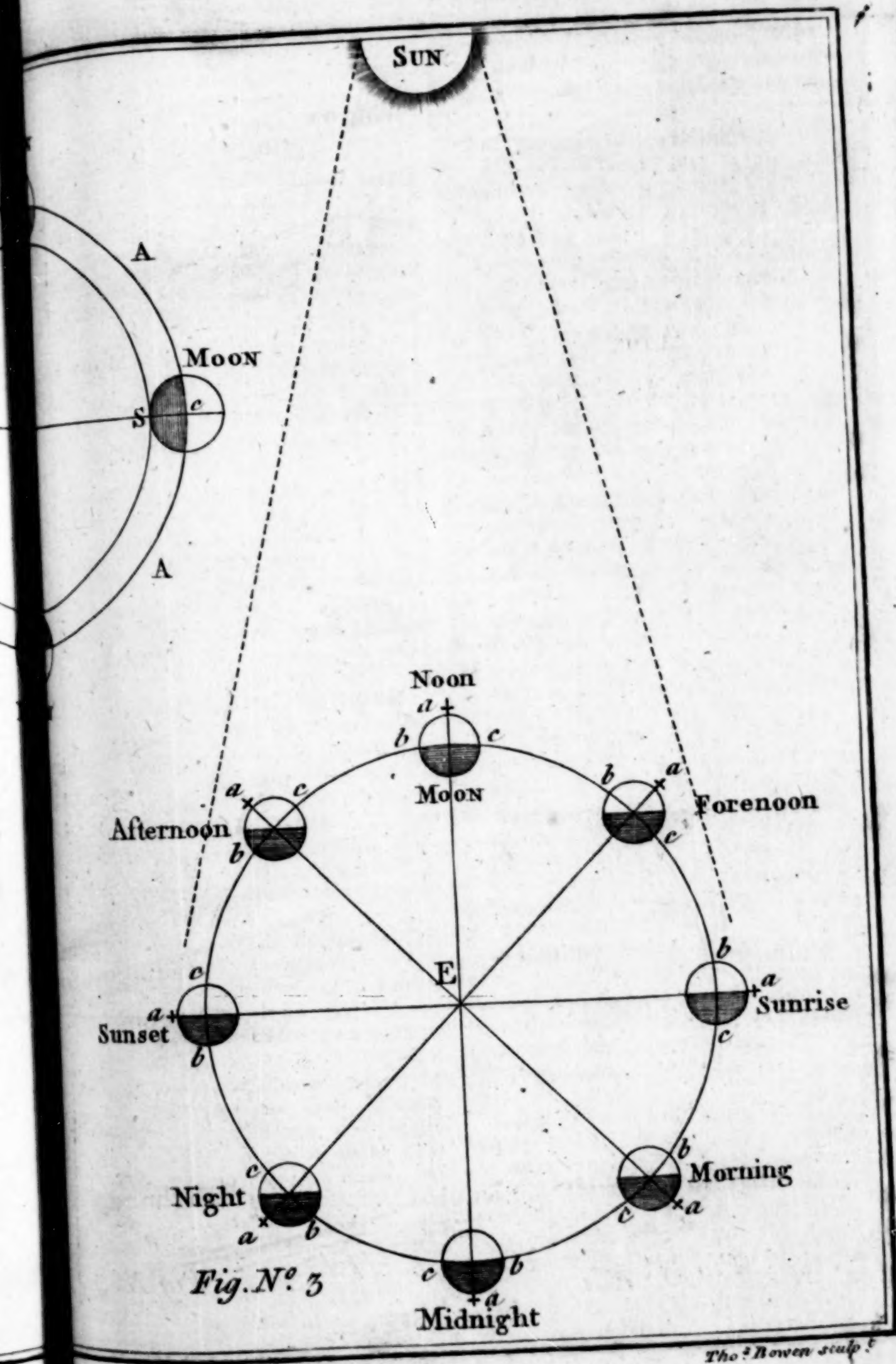
I have some remarks to make upon the navigation of this river, and upon the environs of Orleans. But these shall reserve for some future occasion.











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The following curious Particulars have been transmitted to us by the learned and ingenious William Gardiner, Esq; of Richmond, in Surry. How far this Gentleman's Plan will coincide with the Opinions of the learned in Astronomy, it is not the Business of the Editors of this Work to determine. The Moon's diurnal, or rotary Motion is a generally-received Doctrine; but, as the following Scheme is calculated to throw a new Light on this important Subject, we readily embrace the Opportunity of presenting it to the Public.

## PROPOSITION.

*The Moon has no rotary Motion, or she does not spin.*

THE moon ever keeps the same face towards the earth, therefore she must make a dead revolution in her orbit; and the earth's centre must be her [the Moon's] centre of motion, and not her own centre.

There is only one day and one night in the moon during a whole lunation, therefore she cannot spin or revolve round her own axis.

## PROOF.

Every secondary planet gains the variation of a day and a night, by revolving round its primary, and will enjoy as many more, as is the number of her rotations round her own axis, in the period of that revolution. Call the first her orbit day. There then arises this syllogism. The moon enjoys but one day and night in each lunation: but she must have one orbit day and night by means of her revolution round the earth. Therefore she can have no day by rotation, and consequently she is at rest within herself.

Why then have astronomers been hitherto mistaken with regard to the Moon's revolving round her own axis?

## ANSWER.

Because they forgot to reflect that the Moon, by going round the earth's centre, obtained a view of the heavens, just in the same manner, as if she revolved round her own centre; and that the reciprocal view, between the earth and the moon, would be very different, in the two different cases: for if the moon did really revolve round her own axis, only once in each of her lunations, we should then discover two days and two nights in the moon, during each lunation; we should see the whole surface of the moon instead of one half only; and at the same time the inhabitants of all parts of the moon (if any there exist) might look at our earth, without the fatigue of making a journey to enjoy so splendid a sight.

But perhaps some Philomaths may be desirous of seeing my hypothesis established by an argument *a priori*. To such therefore I humbly offer the following one.

To determine then, *a priori*, whether a planet has rotary motion, it must be first ascertained, whether, in her progressive motion in her orbit, her external parts, or surface, go through more space, than her internal parts, or centre; if they do, then she surely spins: and so *vice versa*, if any of her external parts, or surface, do not go through more space, or go through less space than her internal parts or centre; then in either of these two last cases, it is impossible she can spin, or have rotary motion. This criterion must be correct. The boy's castle-top; —The miller's sails; —the cook's fly; —all proclaim it orthodox. Let us then apply this touchstone to the Moon.

The Moon, as is patent to the naked eye, ever shews the same face to us; and consequently the crown of her disk, next to the earth, sweeps a smaller circle, than the centre of the moon does. The difference of the diameters, of the two concentric circles, being the Moon's whole diameter. Here then it is clearly seen that the crown of the Moon's disk, turned towards the earth, goes through less space in every lunation, than the central parts of the moon do; and consequently she cannot spin, or turn round on her own axis.

Corol. Hence it follows, that the rotary motion of any planet, cannot be ascertained by us, unless we can discover some spot, or other distinguishing mark, on such planet's surface, or disk; either with the naked eye, or with the eye assisted by telescopes: for a dead revolution, in an orbit, can by no means prove a rotary motion in the planet revolving.

Richmond,

WM. GARDINER.

Feb. 17, 1772.

The above particulars were sent  
F f 2 to

to the president of the royal society, accompanied with the following short letter, and a hint given without signature.

S I R, *Richmond, Feb. 17, 1772.*

HEREWITH I have presumed to send you some strictures on the Moon, which are designed for the contemplation of that learned society where you so worthily fill the chair. If they should prove acceptable, it will give great pleasure to, Sir, &c.

WM. GARDINER.

To James West, Esq; Covent-Garden.

#### THE HINT.

S I R,

IF any of your more learned members should imbibe my hypothesis with reluctance, be pleased to refer them privately to Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, Prop. 38. Prob. the 19th. The title,—*Invenire Figuram Corporis Lunæ*.

Here they will discover, that Sir Isaac has clearly demonstrated the impossibility of a rotary motion in the Moon, by having assigned to her an oval shape, the longest diameter in her equator, and this diameter ever pointing to the centre of the earth, [excepting a small deviation at the time of her librations.] W. G.

This intelligence is given to you on a separate piece of paper, that it may readily be committed to the flames. The authority I did not choose to avail myself of in my strictures for reasons that will readily occur to you; and if you can propose any other means to soften my discovery, I will readily comply with your instructions: but surely it is much better to let the truth be now told by an *Englishman* than to suffer the correction from a *Foreigner* at a future day. February the 17th, 1772.

SIR, *Richmond, March the 16th, 1772.*

ON the 17th. ult. I transmitted to you some strictures on the Moon, flattering myself that they might prove acceptable to your learned society in Crane-court. By your long silence, I conclude that it is determined to give them a minute examination in council, before any opinion shall be given of them in the name of your society. I greatly applaud your caution, and the rather,

as what I have advanced oppugns the received opinion amongst all the writers on astronomy. I shall therefore attend patiently for the result of your researches, and in the mean time I have sent you herewith two diagrams, which I hope will hasten the decision. I am, with great regard, Sir, &c.

WM. GARDINER.

To James West, Esq; Covent-Garden.

*Proof, a posteriori, that the Moon has no diurnal, or rotary Motion.*

IF the Moon was really to go round her own centre, once in each of her lunations, she then would enjoy two days and two nights in each lunation, as may be seen by the figure No. 1, noting that the little cross is supposed to be an inhabitant of the Moon.

As in this figure, one day is given to the Moon by rotation on her own axis, and the other by her revolution round our earth, it follows (as there is but one day and night in the Moon during each lunation) that the Moon has no diurnal, or rotary motion. Q. E. D.

W. G.

*Richmond, March the 16th, 1772.*

*Proofs, a priori, that the Moon has no diurnal, or rotary Motion.*

BY the Figure No. 2. it is patent that the crown of the Moon's disk, marked S, is always nearer to the earth E, than the centre of the Moon c, which sweeps the exterior circle A A A A.

Hence it follows, that c goes through more space in each lunation than S does, and consequently the moon never goes round her own center. Q. E. D.

Again. The crown of the Moon's disk S never passes over, or crosses the external, or superior circle A A A A, therefore the moon cannot possibly go round her own centre. Q. E. D.

W. G.

*Richmond, March the 16th, 1772.*

#### *Explanation of Figure No. 3.*

This figure shews the single day and night in the Moon, during each of her revolutions round our earth, supposed to be at E; and the little cross is supposed to be an inhabitant in the centre of the moon's disk which is turned from the earth. Here the inhabitant remaining always on the outside of the Moon's orbit



1772.

orbit, (as well as the letters, a, b, c,) it is very clear that there can be no rotary motion in the Moon; for the inhabitant is turned round, as if stuck upon a spoke from the center of our earth. This day therefore I call an *orbit* day, being the day obtained by the planet's revolution in her orbit, without the aid of rotary motion.

W. G.

N. B. This Figure No. 3. was not sent to the royal society.

Covent Garden, April the 4th, 1772.

S I R.

I RECEIVED your favours of February and March. The first was read to the society, but will not appear in their printed transactions. There are, among the members of the royal society, gentlemen well acquainted with every subject laid before them, and to give their judgment thereupon, but this is never known otherwise than by publishing it in their transactions, or passing it over in silence.

The rotation of the Moon on its axis once in every revolution is deduced from undoubted observations that the moon always presents the same side towards the earth; and hence your own figures prove the contrary to your opinion: for let a person move round a table with his face turned towards a candle standing on its middle, and if his position be remarked, suppose at the four quarters, it will appear that he will have made one rotation, in one revolution.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

JAMES WEST.

To Wm. Gardiner, Esq; Richmond, Surry.

S I R, Richmond, April 6th, 1772.

I HAVE been duly favoured with yours of the 4th instant, conveying my lunar vouchers, which I am sorry to find were unwelcome guests to you. However I shall not repine, but continue patient under the feeling tokens of your displeasure; and, to shew a ready compliance with your instructions, I placed a candle in the middle of a table, and edged round it various times, marking the quadratures, when my face ever turned to the candle, and consequently I was obliged to determine that although I had gone round the

candle's centre, yet I had not gone round my own centre, or, in common language, I had not gone round upon my heel.

Let me then prevail with you to mend the *bill*, for it would grieve me much to be obliged to publish so vague an answer from so learned a society.

That you have numerous members more *ingenious* than myself, I readily allow; but you must permit me to doubt whether you have any more *ingenuous*, and as a testimony of my pretensions, I shall now subjoin the *Onus probandi* on your side of the question.

First you must prove a planet can spin, whose circumference (in part) has less motion than its centre.

Secondly, you must prove that there are more than one day and night in the Moon, during each of her Lunations.

Lastly, you must prove that every lunation, in the course of a year, is performed in equal periods of time; else the menstrual revolution of the Moon, and her *supposed* menstrual rotation could never coincide; and if they did not coincide, our Full-moons would have various countenances.

I am heartily concerned that my genteel tender, of constituting your society the patrons of my discovery, should have induced so sinister an event; nevertheless you may rest assured, that I shall be very decent and chaste in my publication, remaining with great regard, Sir,

Your obedient,

And very humble servant,

WM. GARDINER.

To James West, Esq; Covent-Garden.

*Extract of Letter on the same Subject, addressed to the Right Honourable Earl Dartmouth.*

I NOW venture to inform your Lordship, (as a fellow of the royal society, and a commissioner for deciding on the longitude) that the Moon has no diurnal motion. I have explained myself at large to your society under date of the 17th February last, and my dissertation was read on the 27th. of the same month at the weekly meeting in Crane-court, as I have reason to suppose.

On the 16th. ultimo, having heard nothing about the reception of my dissertation,



dissertation, I addressed a second letter to James West Esq. your president, which was accompanied with vouchers of such a cast, as induced Mr. President to return them to me without being suffered to appear in Crane-court, declaring my allegations to be contrary to *undoubted observations*, and that my first dissertation would not be inserted in the society's printed transactions.

Now the truth is, that Mr. President in attempting to suffocate my discovery, has plainly demonstrated that he does not know how to distinguish between the revolution, and the rotation of a planet, although the difference is clearly explained in my dissertation. I have however wrote him a third letter on the 6th instant, giving him time to come in: for I would not willingly have it perspire abroad, that our fountain of science will only allow merit to exist in its own members.

The intelligence of my discovery was sent to the society, as a compliment I thought due to them, and also that it might be inserted in their printed transactions, and so pass off unperceived, (as much as the nature of the thing would permit) because I did suspect that my discovery would not be very pleasing to the society as it would induce the revocation of an old Astronomical tenet; and therefore to soften the evil, I gave Mr. President a private hint, along with my public letter.

If what I have said should induce your lordship to peruse my dissertation in Crane-court and to call for my letters to the president, you may afterwards be gratified with a sight of my vouchers upon demand; or you may send any Philomath down to me, and he shall be answered with ingenuity to all decent questions on the subject, that can be devised, or required.

That the Moon has no rotary, or diurnal motion is ascertained by there being only one day and one night in the Moon, during a whole lunation; and Sir Isaac Newton in his *Principia*, Prop. 38, Problem 19, has given such a shape to the Moon, as totally annihilates all possibility of rotation: but for the investigation of this Problem, Sir Isaac ought to be adored, although he overlooked one of its corollaries.

In the mean time I allow it to be wonderful, that this inactivity of the Moon should have remained so long unknown; but the wonder will be greatly abated, when your lordship shall reflect that Astronomers have hitherto heedlessly believed, that facing about four ways by revolution, would induce rotation on the axis of the body revolving; than which tenet, nothing can be more erroneous, as may be evinced by running a bead of a necklace round a circular wire, which will revolve and present itself to all points of the compass, but in that situation cannot possibly have rotary motion. Nevertheless this circumstance will not totally extinguish the wonder: because the single day and night in the Moon, or the unequal periods of time in which she performs her menstrual revolutions, should in reason have drawn the attention of astronomers, so as long since to have determined them to declare her, — no spinster! —

Richmond,

Signed,

April 12, 1772.

WM. GARDINER.

S I R, Richmond, April 19, 1772.

IN my last, of the 6th instant, I shewed the fallacy of your experiment of walking round the candle and in a friendly manner I pointed out what you had to prove. I have therefore been for some time in daily expectation of receiving a full demonstration of the three problems (recited in my said last letter) by the *able* gentlemen you mention to be members of your society, who surely cannot be puzzled in refuting the astronomical errors of a Lisbon Merchant!

As to what you have said in plea of silence, viz. that your society is only accustomed to answer in their printed transactions; it is so very futile, that you have been obliged to break through that practice in your own person; and if you should not answer again, and more to the purpose, I will now shew you what a disagreeable alternative is presented for your choice. The case is thus.

The members of your society are constituted trustees for a legacy bequeathed the publick, as an encouragement to scientific researches. Now as you have returned my lunar vouchers without entering them



at the *post*, you must either prove them *false*, or call for them back again to be weighed in the *scale*.

But the rejection of my vouchers will appear still more indelicate, when you shall reflect to what slender and even trifling productions, your society is often obliged to adjudge this annual legacy. Surely therefore you ought eagerly to have embraced so favourable an opportunity of recovering dignity to the *trophy*; for perhaps you will be obliged to wait many years, before such another capital error in astronomy will be corrected.

Again, if you mean to humble me by your opposition, still you will find yourselves mistaken; for by contesting my discovery you will make me more conspicuous, and add a lustre to my future fame: because posterity will say that if you had not felt the weight of the discovery, you would not have been so hardy as to shove by demonstration.

This is the third summons you will have received from me; and as a still further token of my great candour, I have given a right honourable member of your society an opportunity of calling you back to recollection. I shall therefore now prepare for publication; and unless you should speedily declare yourself a convert to the true faith, my papers will be sent to press.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

WM. GARDINER.

To James West, Esq; Covent-Garden.

P. S. I have put a *Lunar Planetarium* in hand, the consequence of which your astronomical members will readily discover.

#### THE CONCLUSION.

Here Mr. Gardiner rests his cause before the solemn tribunal of the impartial public, trusting that they will draw the proper inferences from the premises, without the assistance of any comment. He further declares, that if any *Philomath* should choose to plead for a rotary motion of the Moon, in opposition to what is now advanced, but at the same time would drop the *Onus probandi*, as presented to the gentlemen of the royal society, (in the letter herein contained, dated the 6th of April, and ad-

ressed to their president) such *philomath* must not expect to draw the attention of Mr. G.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE author of *The Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion* has inserted experimental observations on the methods of preserving eggs for incubation in one of the late monthly publications.

The above-mentioned miscellany, and the letter referred to, are attributed to Dr. Lettsom, who appears, in his paper on the preservation of eggs, to have proved by experiment that by covering them in a coat of bees-wax they might be kept in a sound state for upwards of ten months, though not so long in a state fit for incubation. I wish the doctor had ascertained how long these eggs were proper for eating after such preservation, as thereby seamen might supply themselves with fresh eggs during long voyages, a circumstance which could not be procured by the Linnæan method related in *The Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion*. § III. p. 22. c.

I must beg leave to make a few observations on the experiments related. As the eggs were immersed in, or covered with bees-wax, might not the oil of the wax insinuate itself into the pores of the egg-shells, and thereby prevent the hatching of them? I know that soap and water have been recommended to remove this oily matter; but I presume that this is at best a doubtful remedy, and would therefore advance my opinion to obviate this difficulty; for which purpose the eggs should be first covered with thin bladder, and then the coat of bees-wax might be applied in the usual manner, by which means the wax would be much easier removed, and the oil it contains prevented from penetrating the pores of the shells. If, by this improvement of Dr. Lettsom's plan, eggs would be preserved in a state fit for incubation for the period of ten months, we might thereby hope to acquire a variety of birds peculiar to foreign climes, which no care whatever can secure alive during a long voyage. I would therefore earnestly wish gentlemen going to distant countries, to the East and West Indies, would try thus to preserve the eggs of this



this variegated and beautiful part of natural history, in which no other means has yet promised effectual success, and the eggs thus transplanted hatched here with proper precautions.

And, further, instead of putting the eggs thus prepared in bran, I would recommend to have them kept in a box, or keg, filled with four parts of common salt, two of salt-petre, and one of sal-ammoniac, which is the cooling composition recommended by Linnæus to preserve the vegetative power of seeds. Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion, p. 22.

This method might also be extended to other productions, seeds for instance, where equal advantages of security from the air might be obtained, and the inconvenience I have intimated prevented, by the covering of bladder.

*A Lover of Natural History.*

To the EDITORS of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING observed that you sometimes give place in your magazine to criticisms on scripture, I send you an attempt to explain one of the most obscure passages of the New Testament.

1 PET. c. iii. v. 18, 19, 20.

Ζωοποιηθεὶς διὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος. Ἐν ᾧ καὶ τοῖς ἐν φυλακῇ πνεύματος περιθεῖς ἰκλήρυεν ἀποστόλοις πάλαι, ὅτι ἀπαξ ἐξεδέχεται ἡ χάρις τοῦ Θεοῦ μακροθυμία ἐν ἡμέραις Νοῦ.

The word φυλακῇ in this text having been constantly rendered *prison*, interpreters are much at a loss to find out what kind of prison it was to the spirits in which Christ is here said to have preached.

The Papists contend that Christ, in the interval between his death and resurrection, went and preached to the spirits imprisoned in their purgatory. And no wonder that they are fond of this interpretation, since this is the only text of scripture that in the least seems to countenance that idle doctrine.

Of the Protestant interpreters, some by *the spirits in prison* understand the spirits of the *Antediluvians* confined in hell; others, the same spirits imprisoned in their own bodies; others, the same spirits held in bondage or imprisonment by their lusts, or that might be said to be in prison as being under the sentence of condemnation.

Each of these interpretations is at-

tended with great difficulties; and none of them is to be supported by any parallel expression either in sacred or prophane writings.

'Tis well known, that the word φυλακῇ very often signifies a *place of safe custody, a place of preservation* such as was the ark to Noah and his family. Let it then be so translated here, and let the words τοῖς πνεύμασι not be supposed to follow the verb ἐκλήρυε, but be coupled with Ἐν by the conjunction καὶ, and we shall have a very good sense, clear, as I apprehend of all difficulties. The text will then run thus, *Being quickened in the spirit by which, and by the spirits in the place of preservation, (i. e. in the ark) Christ went and preached to them who sometime were disobedient, when once the long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah.* And the plain meaning will be, that Christ, by his own spirit inspiring the spirits of Noah and his family, who were preserved in the ark, preached to the disobedient world before the Flood.

This interpretation receives no little countenance from verse the 5th of the chapter of the 2d epistle of the same apostle, where he says, *God saved, (ἐσώτηεν) Noah, ὁ γάρ ἐστιν δικαίος τῆς γενέσεως, (not as we translate it, the eighth person, a preacher of righteousness, but) the eighth preacher of righteousness.* Which expression implies, that besides Noah there were seven other preachers in the ark.

CLERICUS

To the AUTHOR, &c.

I WAITED two months, in hope that some of your more learned correspondents would send an explanation of the coins in your Magazine for January last, (see p. 16.) sent by Agricola; but, as none has appeared, I have sent the following, which I hope will sufficiently decypher the letters. The Legend on the Face taken to be *Edouardus Tertius, Sancti & Confessor, Dei Gratia Magna Britanniae Rex & Defensor*, in English, "Edward the Third, the Holy and Confessor, by the Grace of God King and Defender of Great-Britain" which were the titles of Edward the Confessor. — Agricola seems to have been mistaken with regard to two of them, as they appear to be quite different from the other E's in the representation. I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,  
Guilford, Free Grammar-school, April 1st 1791.



TO THOSE WHOM IT CONCERNS.

Little think the gay, licentious, proud,  
 pleasure, power, and affluence  
 surround;  
 who their thoughtless hours in  
 giddy mirth,  
 wanton, often cruel, riot waste;  
 Little think they, while they dance  
 along,  
 many pine in want and dungeon  
 glooms;  
 from the common air, and common  
 use  
 their own limbs! how many drink  
 the cup  
 baleful grief, to eat the bitter bread  
 misery; sore pierc'd by wintry winds,  
 many shrink into the sordid hut  
 cheerless poverty;  
 how many, rack'd with honest passion,  
 droop  
 deep-retir'd distress.

THOMSON.

AFTER so many abler advocates  
 have nobly stepped forth in the  
 cause of poverty and distress, little  
 remains to be said that has not been  
 anticipated; and few remedies pre-  
 sent themselves to an inquiring mind  
 which have not been already and re-  
 peatedly pointed out. But, alas! to  
 what purpose? Where is the single  
 reformation produced? Where is the  
 attention paid to those gentle, sea-  
 sonable and salutary remonstrances?  
 What instance hath power clothed  
 itself with mercy? Or where has mi-  
 sery supplicated, but to be denied?  
 To paint to you, ye darlings of  
 fortune, who have been dandled upon  
 the knee of indulgence, and reared  
 under her fostering hand, who  
 have basked all your days in the sun-  
 shine of affluence and prosperity,  
 angers to every real ill but such as  
 proceed from a pampered imagination,  
 a debilitated constitution; I say  
 how difficult, how nearly impossible  
 the task to paint to your gentle  
 (unused to scenes of honest po-  
 verty, wretchedness and distress) the  
 long train of complicated woes,  
 which thousands of your fellow-crea-  
 tures and fellow-subjects at this mo-  
 ment endure?

Do you set down all the various  
 reports you hear on this head as  
 idle? Your conduct answers in the  
 affirmative. Would to God they were  
 May, 1772.

really so! And may the direful con-  
 sequences, which seem impending  
 over this guilty land, be averted by the  
 timely exercise of temperance, judg-  
 ment and mercy! You have alarming  
 precedents to recur to. Study them,  
 and be wise.

Your ancestors, ye present race of  
 British nobility and gentry, were such  
 as would do honour to any nation,  
 or any period of time; rough, brave,  
 warlike, generous, and hospitable;  
 not enervated by debauchery, nor  
 were the faculties of their souls be-  
 numbed by a giddy round of de-  
 lusive pleasures. No! their recrea-  
 tions were manly and noble, and  
 their diffusive beneficence was of the  
 patriarchal kind; and yet, notwith-  
 standing their princely liberality,  
 what avaritious heir had cause to la-  
 ment his disappointed hopes, or to  
 condemn the extravagance of his  
 father for loading his patrimony  
 with a mortgage of more than half  
 its value? Such instances were very  
 rare: oeconomy went hand in hand  
 with munificence; and the generous  
 man that knew how to distribute  
 liberally, knew how to withhold pru-  
 dently, and was constantly reple-  
 nished with bountiful supplies from  
 the great Source of all plenty and  
 happiness.

Solid pleasure in a thousand varied  
 forms danced before them; their do-  
 mestic dependents blithe and happy;  
 the peasants of the neighbouring  
 village, with countenances blooming  
 with health, eyes sparkling with de-  
 light, and bosoms overflowing with  
 gratitude to their benefactors, gave  
 back with tenfold interest the felicity  
 they enjoyed. Thus blessing, and  
 thus blessed by all within the circle  
 of their knowledge, did they pass ad-  
 mired and beloved through life, and  
 left it lamented and regretted by  
 those whose prophetic feelings whis-  
 pered, they "ne'er should set eyes  
 upon their like again."

But, alas! my country! what a  
 mortifying, what an humiliating  
 contrast dost thou now present to us!  
 What a race of beings pass in review  
 before the eye of my mind! Are  
 these the sad remains of British he-  
 roism and virtue? How degenerated!  
 how fallen! how sunk! Soft, effemi-  
 nate, inglorious, dastardly, and sel-

G g

fish;



fish: Every nerve unbraced by riot and debauchery, and every noble feeling of the soul lulled fast asleep on the lap of sensuality. Revenues sufficient to supply the wants of thousands are foolishly dissipated upon the vague and irrational amusement of an evening at Cornelys's or the pantheon, (which are a stain upon government, and a reproach to the morals of the present period. In vain ye attempt to clear the streams while yourselves, the source, is choaked with filth) or are squandered at Arthur's and New-market in pursuits still more degrading to the dignity of human nature.

Which of you can now produce undiminished the rent-roll of three hundred years back? I believe very few, notwithstanding that you have, by a *peculiar* process (reserved to be discovered in this enlightened age) extracted from the hard hands and hungry bellies of the labouring poor, and that with large interest, the sums which your fathers had generously given to the necessities of theirs.

But be assured the evils you so lavishly diffuse will generate, nay have already begun to generate desperate remedies, which will one day, if not timely appeased, plunge daggers into your guilty bosoms. Where now is confidence? Fled with content. Where is personal safety? Vanished with integrity. Instead of their blessings, you are accosted wherever you appear with the execrations of the poor: And you would do well to remember (I mean such of you who have not renounced your creed with your humanity) that a greater than you has solemnly promised "to avenge the cause of the poor upon their oppressors: " And where will you seek for shelter then ye *gilded shadows! ye important insignificants!*

But why am I thus lavish of time and argument upon ideots and sucklings? There yet remain among us many honourable samples of antient virtue. With the most profound respect I address the noble few, whose elevated minds add lustre to their high descent, whose highest gratification is in employing the powers with which Heaven has entrusted them to the most valuable purposes,

by relieving the distresses of the necessitous, and lightening the iron hand of affliction: Employments truly worthy the delegates of Heaven!

Like constellations of the first magnitude, your lustre gathers additional strength from the darkness which surrounds you. When avenging Powers shall crush a guilty land, already ripe for destruction, the same Powers shall wrap you up in full security. When all the idle glittering toys of life are laid aside, when "stars shall fade away," more permanent, more satisfying joys await you, and—

"The blessing of him that was ready to perish shall come upon you."

MEDIOCRITY

To the Subscribers at the Chapter Coffee House.

GENTLEMEN,

THE reason that I have not wrote to you before is, that I was determined not to discourage that generous disposition with which you were inspired to endeavour to alleviate the distresses of the poor, and to satisfy their hunger.

But as the publick donations are now abated, permit me to give you my thoughts on this important matter. Your attempt, gentlemen, to reduce provisions to their former price, appears to me as feeble as your endeavours would be to dip the ocean dry, by taking out of it one drop a time: Hear me, and I will propose this to you.

I. As gold and silver are the representatives of all other things where those metals are scarce, labour provisions, &c. will be cheap; but where gold and silver are plentiful there provisions will be dear. London, Amsterdam, on the one hand, or Copenhagen, Stockholm, or Berlin, on the other, prove it; the labourer, finding that the little money he earns does not do him the good offices as heretofore; consequently raises his price, since he finds that the estimation of gold and silver is ideal and defective, for the more they are increased they lose their value, and this is one great cause of the rise of provisions.

II. Although I admit that provisions ought to be lower in price, it is not to be expected, since the land is held



holders in this kingdom will ever oppose it; for, say they, if the ox or corn are sold at half the present price, our rents must consequently fall the one half: they are therefore, in all their societies and debates, consulting how to prevent corn and cattle from being cheap; and, on the least appearance of it, apply for laws to export: for in great empires the language is, "that the poor ought to be kept poor, for that makes them meek, humble, and obedient; but living comfortably, which they have a right to do, makes them insolent and seditious."

III. This nation is computed to amount to six millions of persons. According to the general opinion, London contains one million of them. Thus one sixth part of the whole nation lives in this single town, who all eat the corn and cattle of the kingdom, without adding by their labour either one handful of corn, or so much as feed a chicken for the support of themselves or others; how then is it possible that provisions can be cheap, when a million in this town alone consume but add none to the general stock?

As these appear to me to be the principal reasons of the great advance in the price of provisions, it will perhaps be said, there is not so much merit in finding out a disease as in curing it. I will endeavour to point out the latter.

1st. Let the legislature be petitioned to pass an act, that there shall not be another house built in, or within five miles of London; this would keep the people at home in the country; it would still more effectually do so if there was (as in Paris) a duty or tax laid on every ox, sheep, or other provision which entered this great city; this would be a great step toward keeping the people in the country where they would be useful, instead of coming to London to live at their wits, led in vices, and consequently perish through want.

But, gentlemen, notwithstanding the defective or ideal value of money has a great effect on the price of provisions, yet nothing appears to be so easy as the reducing provisions to the price they were forty or fifty years ago. If there was a sin-

cere intention of doing it, the reader will readily ask by what means I would bring about such a wished-for and salutary service to my country? I answer,

2d. Let all the salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter produced in Ireland be brought to this kingdom; let the barrels be opened in market, and there exposed to sale at 2½d. per pound, for which it can be afforded, and butter at 5d. per pound. Thus the poor and middling sort of people would be supplied cheap enough with such salted provisions as the country people live on the greatest part of the year, as well as all our West India plantations. This would instantly bring English beef and mutton to half the present price, and it would prevent our enemies, France and Spain, from victualling their fleets, and trade, as well as Martinico, &c. with Irish provisions.

3d. Give a small bounty for the importation of Newfoundland fish, and let it become fashionable to have one fish day every week; this would save a seventh part of the flesh now consumed.

4th, and lastly. Give a bounty for every hogshead of rice consumed in this kingdom, and thereby bring it to general use, which to our reproach is not the case, although we are the only growers of it, but which we sell to Holland, Germany, Dantzick, Hamburgh, Portugal, &c. The general consumption of this article would soon bring corn to 4s. a bushel, instead, as at present, at from six to seven shillings; and that it is excellent food is proved by its universal use, since all Asia, and the greatest part of mankind, live on it.

Enforce therefore, gentlemen, by all the means in your power the consumption of the above three articles, Irish provision, our own and Newfoundland fish, and rice, and our native provision will soon be cheap enough.

But although I earnestly recommend this to you, I own that I fear it will be a hopeless attempt; for in this laudable undertaking you will have all the landed interest of the kingdom against you, since they rejoice in the exorbitant price of provisions, and will ever study not only



to keep up the present price, but to advance them; for on that, say they, the continual raising our rents depends.

RATIONALIS.

P. S. If it be said that the poor will not eat Irish provisions, I answer, then they ought to go without any.

*The Nature and Defects of the Constitution of the English East India Company: from Mr. Bolts's Considerations on India Affairs.*

OF all political tyrannies, the aristocratic is worst, having ever been found from experience, the most partial and oppressive. And of all aristocracies, perhaps a trading one is least indurable, from being most likely to abuse power; as was frequently verified in ancient times, and in latter ages has been practically exemplified in Venice and Genoa.

The Dutch East India company is aristocratic in its executive; but then it is the subject of a democratic trading-state, which has established such effectual checks on all entrusted operative powers in India, as serve fully to prevent both executive oppression, and the rapine of individuals.

The English East India company was originally intended to be a merely trading community, being first instituted by Queen Elizabeth's charter of the 30th December 1600, expressly "for the honour of the nation, the increase of navigation, and the advancement of trade and merchandize within the British dominions; for the increase of the riches of the people and the benefit of the common-wealth." And indeed this company, by its constitution is as unfit to exercise sovereign authority, as by the constitution of this kingdom it must be unqualified either to acquire or possess it.

The company are institutionally a democratic body, the supreme power, even over the management of their commercial concerns, being placed, at large, in the hands of all proprietors who have five hundred pounds stock: and so entirely popular is the government of this commercial community, that any nine proprietors who are qualified for voting

at their meetings, or general courts, can at any time require and procure the assembling of the whole body, for specified business; where a majority of the members are entitled to demand whatever informations or inspections they please; to regulate dividends, to establish bye-laws and resolutions, and to order their being carried into execution by their substitutes, the twenty-four directors, who are annually chosen; *provided such regulations be conformable to the company's charter, and not repugnant to the laws of the kingdom.*

Such is the constitution of this incorporated community; which is suitable to the nature and ends of its institution, being the employment of the joint stock in commerce, to their own advantage, and at the same time to the benefit of the state. The exclusive right of trade granted to them was for the sake of encouraging a new and important branch of commerce that might prove beneficial to the kingdom, and which was not likely perhaps, at that time, to be properly undertaken or prosecuted on any other conditions: and this in fact is the only constitutional reason that could ever be advanced to authorize the granting of such exclusive rights by charters. While this incorporated body of merchants therefore, were prosecuting trade in pursuit of their own interest, they were likewise to be considered as acting in trust for the publick, under the protection, inspection, and control of government; because, like that which is carried on between Great Britain and every other country, the commerce with India is the commerce of the state.

So long as the concerns of the company continued purely commercial, and while in India they were subject to the control of the Indian governments, the powers they were entrusted with, under the authority and protection of the crown of Great Britain, for the government of the settlements which they were authorized to establish in such remote countries, for the better carrying of their trade, might be considered as safe and requisite. The state then principally hazarded was the property of a trading community



who had no other views or expectations than of the profits arising from their commerce, in their management of which there could be little pretence for government's interfering: though it must be confessed the power which the company were authorized to exercise in India was, even soon after their first establishment, too frequently abused by gross acts of injustice and oppression; such as appear to have been successively continued down, with great increase, to the present times.

But the circumstances of this company have within a few years past become greatly different from what they were, or could be foreseen either at the first grant, or on any renewal of their charter. By the forces of the company, in conjunction with those of the kingdom, immense territories have been acquired in India. And though of right they can only belong to the state, yet hitherto they have been withheld by, or rather have been framed to the company, together, in fact, with the persons and rights of their numerous inhabitants, for a stipulated annual consideration: so that the company now possess and exercise in those territories, not only all their prior commercial privileges, but likewise all the powers of despotick sovereignty, equally over their fellow European subjects and the helpless subdued Asiatics; there being no courts of justice, in those countries, that are effectual for the due protection of either.

The following are therefore now become interesting objects of consideration. Whether the protection and government of such extensive, populous and wealthy provinces as may be said to constitute a great empire, and the management and appropriation of a yearly revenue of several millions sterling, can wisely or safely be entrusted, as at present, without adequate checks on the part of the crown and people, to the care of a fluctuating, democratic community of traders; composed not only of the native subjects of Great Britain, but likewise of aliens of all countries and religions? And such considerations as these are the more necessary at present, as the very stock

of this company, with all the powers and rights annexed to it, may, in effect, be engrossed by combining proprietors. From what we have seen, it may be even apprehended, that one man might obtain the command of the company, by dint of wealth perhaps acquired in its service; and by a dextrous management of split stock, among temporary proprietors, get voted in his own favour whatsoever he pleased. Even foreigners may combine, and by engrossing much stock, perhaps influence such measures as would endanger the Asiatick territorial possessions, and therewith the India trade of this nation. At a critical season they might possibly be made instruments for even disturbing the peace of Europe, and thereby expose to hazard the future power and welfare of this kingdom.

Whatever view we take of the constitution of the India company, to whom those Indian territories, and with them no inconsiderable portion of the national influence and power in Europe are entrusted, it must appear, that such possessions are of too much consequence to be abandoned to twenty-four directors, who, it may be feared, are on many accounts but ill-qualified for the entire management of concerns of such infinite importance, being generally elected by the combinations and intrigues of a few monied men, who may be actuated by no better motives than the acquisition of power and influence to themselves, and of rapid fortunes to their families, dependents and creatures. And indeed the general prevalency of the *house-lists* of candidates at elections for directors, and of *house-questions*, carried by the *household troops*, at most of the general courts, might serve to convince us, that those ministers of the company, after they are so chosen, become in reality its masters; though perhaps on some occasions they may act as the mere tools of such individuals as helped to exalt them, and who in so doing had their own distinct interests in view.

But whether the directors act under the influence of others or not, when we consider what they have at their disposal both in England and India; where there is so much to bestow,



bestow, and consequently so much to acquire in the civil, military and maritime departments; so many preferences to be given in a variety of employments, and likewise in almost all kinds of dealings; where the whole quantity of stock is so limited, and of course the number of proprietors qualified for voting so small; while the requisite property for candidature for the direction is so inconsiderable, in comparison with the many advantages that may be reaped, and the gratifications that can be conferred; and when it is farther considered, how much India stock usually belongs to foreigners abroad, to women, minors, and such proprietors as are not qualified for voting in the assemblies of the company; when we consider all these circumstances together, the proofs daily given of the undue influence possessed by the directors over the general body of voters, can excite in us no wonder.

Thus, though in constitution the company is a democracy, it is, from corruption, become in practice a mere oligarchy: A majority of the twenty-four directors can exercise such despotick powers as operate without limit both in Europe and Asia; not only over the property of that respectable body *THE REAL PROPRIETORS*, (which ought ever to be distinguished from the cabals of the avaricious and ambitious) but likewise over the fortunes of all men who engage in the company's service. And this power they no less exercise over the people, the revenues, the internal trade and external commerce of a very considerable part of India, than over what they for so long a time have possessed, the whole traffick of this kingdom with the eastern quarter of the globe.

Yet great as we know the power of directors to be in Europe, we likewise know, that there have been, and may believe there still are such despots in the service of the company abroad, as dare not only to interpret the orders of their employers as may best serve their own purposes whether in the establishment of such monopolies as are grievous to the native people, injurious to trade and freedom, and greatly hurtful to the com-

pany; but even peremptorily to dispute their most absolute injunctions, and likewise to abuse the powers which are only entrusted to them for good purposes, by gross perversions of justice, violations of law and established custom, arbitrary and unconstitutional applications of military force, and even the exercise of wanton tyranny for the worst of purposes. At the same time we behold the impotency of power, if the expression may be allowed us, or the force of what is worse, to be such on this side of the ocean, that not one delinquent in India is brought to justice in Europe: nor do we hear of any kind of redress having been ever otherwise than reluctantly granted, by directors, to such unhappy people as had been barbarously trampled on, wantonly persecuted, cruelly stripped, exiled, or even ruined; not only without proved guilt that deserved punishment, or without trial of any kind, but even without so much as the open accusation of a misdemeanor! While, on the contrary, we have seen the very oppressors of innocent men, not only caressed, but even associated in the direction soon after their arrival; while uncommon industry has been used to stifle accusations, or even to bear down, by power, the suffering complainants of injury and oppression. Instances of conduct, which have served to remind the generous and humane, of the pro-consular ravages that were practised in the Roman provinces, and of the applications that were afterwards ineffectually made either for justice or redress, to the temporary directors of publick affairs in Rome, the seat of universal empire, during the last, luxurious, corrupt and rapacious stages of that once glorious, but then degenerated and sinking commonwealth.

Since their assuming the Dewannee, the views consequent of conquest seem to have so engrossed the attention of this company, or rather of those who act for them, that they appear to have been as regardless of the true commercial interests of the kingdom as they have shewn themselves inattentive to acts of justice, or complaints of the worst abuses of power: for, notwithstanding the great increase of their dominion, power and



and influence, there has been little, if any increase in the sales of British woollens in Bengal. The Turkey trade in this branch is known to have greatly declined of late years, inasmuch that the clothiers who manufacture white cloths have principally depended on the exportation to India, and are quite at a stand when the India company fail in the quantity usually exported by them. The trade in broad-cloths from hence to India is all, except in the merest trifles, strictly prohibited to all dependents on the East India company, from the general practice, which indeed is common to all monopolists, not to clog markets with commodities, in order the better to support their prices. Nevertheless, without the abilities of consummate politicians, or even the knowledge of the most experienced merchants, such regulations might be made, and such undertakings encouraged as would soon double the sales of broad cloth, and the other woollen manufactures of this kingdom in Bengal: and certainly nothing could be more laudable than the pursuit of every just measure that could be invented to encourage and increase the consumption of such articles.

A sensible writer, not long ago, took on himself the task of representing the necessity there had become of separating the territorial and commercial powers in Bengal, as much for the security of the company as the advantage of the state. His sentiments concerning the company were the following. "That it is itself a subject, possessing neither supreme legislative or judicial authority over its own institution of fellow subjects, for the government of those dominions; which representative it can neither properly direct, restrain, controul, or inspect, and that such a substitution is, therefore, absolute, despotic and arbitrary in the execution of its sovereign trust. That the company is a sovereign in the capacity of a merchant, and accordingly acts there in that double capacity; and that those who act under them are despots and merchants, as well for themselves as the company: which circumstances that must prove destructive to a commercial country,

That, being a subject, depending on the government of the country in which it resides for its own protection and existence, it is totally devoid of that quality which constitutes the very end and being of government, which is protection."

He then proceeds to describe the company's artificial government of Bengal, which is by pretending to hold an office under the Mogul, who was in fact their prisoner, unacknowledged as such but by themselves, those under their influence, or such as have like motives; and a Nabob without power, who, is dependent on them for support. Of these, but more particularly the latter, and of the base uses they made of him, there needs no more to be said here, but that he is forced to cover, and too frequently, in effect, to perpetrate even the most unwarrantable actions.

He represents the real government of that country to be in the hands of young European servants to the company; on whose proceedings the government of this kingdom appears to bestow very little attention, while they are submitted to by the natives with the most timid resignation, and are but little under the controul even of their masters, the India-directors; because many of them may be supposed to depend chiefly, for support, on their interest at home. But should the very worst punishment in the power of directors be inflicted on a governor, or other great and successful man, which is dismissal from the service, it is but what he was prepared for: "being ready," says our writer, "to embark with a princely fortune for his mother-country, where he sets the company at defiance; seeing, that in an ordinary court of justice they can convict him of nothing more than an error of judgement."

Having already treated of the present state of justice in Bengal, we shall only here observe, that with respect to criminal justice, the governor and council are, in fact, the parties to prosecute, the magistrates to imprison, the judges to sentence, the sovereigns to order execution, and such despots in authority, that no grand or petit jury dares venture to disoblige them; while for decisions respecting property they have, as we have before shown,



shewn, the appointing of the judges, who decree without juries, and likewise the power of displacing them, on any exhibited complaint made to themselves, which it will readily be supposed they can with facility at any time procure. So likewise they can cause what kinds of justice they please to be executed on unprotected natives; and should any of them, against the will of their arbitrary rulers, but dare to avail themselves of their right to appeal to the laws of England for justice, they can, and do forcibly deliver them up into the hands of their creature of a Mock-Nabob, "who (as the writer last quoted observes) punctually and literally *executes his orders*. And thus (continues our author) we find this shadow of a Nabob serves to effectually exclude the natives of that country from the privilege of English laws."

With respect to commerce and internal trade, which are the chief sources of wealth and power to a nation, as they likewise are of prosperity to individuals, the whole of both, in Bengal, are in effect monopolies, either in the hands of the company, or those of its servants: the former, from being the only merchant or commercial importer and exporter, is of course the exclusive buyer and seller from or to Europe, on self-prescribed conditions, at least as far as regards British commerce; and likewise is greatly prescriptive, in effect, with respect to the rest. The advantages of one buyer over many sellers, and of one seller over many buyers, is no other than the acquisition of a doubly monopolizing power over the property of a whole people, and therefore dangerous alike to the welfare of individuals and the prosperity of a country; but of course must prove greatly more so when united, as at present in Bengal, with unlimited sovereignty.

With respect to the latter, we mean the servants of the company, they directly or indirectly monopolize whatever branches they please of the internal trade of those countries, whether of provisions and the necessaries of life, or the raw materials for manufacturing: in which kinds of commodities, without full freedom of dealings, no country can ever be made, or kept prosperous; nor will

a trading one in such a situation long subsist; as, if speedy remedies be not applied, the company and this nation must, and will very soon experience, in the fatal effects of the evils resulting from such a conduct, on the manufactures, revenues and trade of the subjected Bengal provinces.

Many of the evils under which Bengal has laboured for some years past, as we have observed in another place, may truly be said, in a great measure, to have originated, in Leaden-hall-street, from the ignorance or worse, of directors; from the continual changes and fluctuating state of that court, as well as of the general court of proprietors; and for want of a permanent system of government adequate to the altered state of the company's affairs in those distant regions. No stronger proof can be given of the defective constitution of this company, or of the incompetency of the courts of directors, than the very necessity which the present court have thought themselves under of having recourse to the expedient of sending supervisors to India; which, after all, unless a system be adopted very different from any we have hitherto seen, will most probably prove as ineffectual as every other merely temporary expedient has done in India affairs, or any others.

The temptations to and the opportunities which the situation of the company have afforded of late years for the sudden acquisition of wealth and power, both at home and abroad, have been great and numerous, and such as few men have the virtue to withstand; while they have served to establish a variety of interests, combating each other, among all ranks of persons interested in the society, distinct from all prospects of advantage from the joint trade, and even often repugnant to the interest of the nation. While such continue to be the situation and government of the company, it will be contrary to reason, the nature of the human passions, and indeed of all experience, to expect other management, or other consequences, let whatever of men be in the direction of their affairs, either in England or India. Upon the whole, the company, in



present situation, may be compared to a stupendous edifice, suddenly built on a foundation not previously well examined or secured, inhabited by momentary proprietors and governors, divided by different interests opposed to each other; and who, while one set of them is overloading the superstructure, another is undermining its foundations.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain.

FROM various testimony it appears that the fisheries, for supplying this metropolis, are diminished.—I offered myself to go, and see a bounty properly applied, which I solicited for our people, to attempt the turbot, and sent plans to the Lord Mayor, and several other gentlemen of the city of London, to encourage the mackarel and herring fisheries, as far as relate to supplying London. The time of the turbot fishery is past, and it must drop. The season for mackarel approaches, and nothing is done to assist it. In fact, you may reasonably expect an insurrection before you meet again, if some salutary steps are not taken to provide food for the labouring people. I do not expect a miracle to happen, and am assured the natural produce of this island will not feed us all. Provisions, such as the generality of the people like, (except fish) cannot be had for money; fish may; that will be sold within the price of labour in this country.—From hence comes a question, who must leave us? the industrious labourer, or the upstart trader, who lives by credit, and never pays for the victuals he eats. Nothing can be more to the real interest of this kingdom in particular, and to that part called the landed, than the bringing every person to his true worth.—Short-sighted men may reckon products after the rate they are nominally sold at; but the true accomptant will always allow for the bad debts, or defalcations, and, when they are deducted, call the remainder the nett produce.—To obtain the standard no method appears so likely as to exact that after a time, no debts, or bonds for goods, shall be recoverable in law; no bills, notes, &c. May, 1772.

negociable which are drawn in the kingdom, except what are called bank-notes and drafts on bankers, payable to A. B. or bearer, on demand.—And, to supply the deficiency of circulating cash, an act should be made, that any person holding national stock may on application have any sum (he stands possessed of) wrote out, in notes in manner of bank-notes; the four per cent. to pass at par; an hundred pounds of three and one half to pass for 87l. 10s. l. and one hundred of three per cent. to pass for 75l.—All such notes during their currency not to bear interest, and renewable every twelve months, or wrote in again for stock, bearing interest, the saving to be applied to reducing the national debt. For according to the present mode of things there may be such a great sum of nominal cash circulate, as to raise all the products of the land, and goods made and worn in the kingdom, ten per cent. per annum; and, as I said before, the deficiency of the defaulters must be laid on the advance price of all those who really pay for every thing they use and wear; therefore if you suffer or compel the labourer, or artificer, to rise, or emigrate, perhaps, like the senators of old, you may go to the plough: the choice is obvious—and if you make a wrong one, it is not the fault of

THOMAS DYSON.

#### LETTER on the present State of MIDWIFERY.

IN times, when every winter brings scenes of prostitution from the privacy of darkness into the publick light of day; when our ladies of quality, and women of fashion, instead of being as remarkable for their virtue, as for their beauty, openly cast aside every sense of shame, and barefacedly encourage the addresses of men, who, avowedly, can have no intention but to involve them in guilt; it is the duty of every honest man to endeavour to trace the evil to its source, in order that, by pointing out the foul spring which corrupts the stream, the fountain may be cleared, and the contagion which rages from it, lessened, if not intirely removed.

Boarding schools are, beyond doubt, H h seminaries,



seminaries, where the minds of girls are early polluted. Let the mistress of the school be ever so virtuous, prudent, and attentive, the vicious girls (and some such there always must be among a number) will find sufficient opportunities to taint the tender minds of unsuspecting innocence. Nothing can be more destructive than bad example; and, unfortunately, the human mind is too ready to copy those which are vicious—and the vicious are more importunate and solicitous to corrupt, than the virtuous are to gain profelytes to goodness.

Though I believe the first seeds of vice are imbibed at a boarding school, yet I by no means look on that education as the great cause of these frequent adulteries. If principles of virtue have been inculcated in infancy, they may yet, with proper care, bud out afresh under good culture—and flourish under the influence of good advice, when those noxious weeds are choaked up, which were planted by bad examples, but which may wither on the cause being removed.

*It is to the almost universal custom of EMPLOYING MEN-MIDWIVES, that I attribute the frequent ADULTERIES which disgrace our country.*

Ignorance has spread this shameless custom. Ignorance leads people to suppose men safer than women—Ignorance of what the men-midwives, do, leads modest women at first to submit to employ men; and it is ignorance which leads husbands [who love their wives] to recommend, nay even sometimes force them on their wives. They know not what stripes they are preparing for themselves—they know not that they are removing the corner-stone on which the virtue of their wives is founded—and all this on a mistaken principle—the idea that men are safest.

The Almighty, through kindness to his creatures, has so ordered the labours of women, that even the honest part of the men-midwife tribe confess, that, in thirty years practice a person might probably never meet with a single case where a good woman might not have done the business. This confession was made to me by an eminent man mid-

wife, after a practice of thirty-six years. How else would the world have been peopled? the men have but lately come into fashion. In praise of Scotland and Ireland be it spoken, the women of those countries are still too modest to employ them. What is the consequence? Adulteries happen very seldom in those countries; and every farm-house swarms with strong, healthy, well-limbed children. If men-midwives were requisite to bring children into the world, what would become of the wilds of America—the plains of Africa? Even the Hot-tentot women are too modest to employ men—they leave that abandoned custom to our English ladies—yet they are so fruitful they furnish slaves to the globe. It is a notorious fact, that more children have been lost since women were so scandalously indecent as to employ men, than for ages before that practice became so general. Women have a tenderness of feeling for their own sex in labour which it is impossible men can ever equal them in. By having felt the pains and the anxieties attending childbirth, they know how to sympathize in a woman's sufferings. Their feelings, therefore, are natural. They lead them to be patient—they prompt them to allow nature to do her own peculiar work. They never dream of having recourse to force—the barbarous, bloody crotchet never stains their hands with murder. There never really can be occasion for a male operator, but when a deed must be done which my soul shudders at the idea of, and which I shall not mention—but thanks to God such instances do not occur in a century!—To my knowledge, a lady was twice delivered in different parts of the country of England, by common women-midwives, and both the cases were as unnatural and difficult as it is well possible to imagine—she and the children did well—she had employed men, it is more than probable, the children, at least, would have expired under the crotchet—or be maimed by forceps!

And how should this be otherwise a long unimpassioned practice, commenced, and calmly pursued, absolutely requisite to give men



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what women attain by nature.

Dr. Hunter, very wisely, very justly has said, that "Labour is nature's work." Nature ought to be suffered nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand, to do her own work. All the knowledge young men can possibly obtain, must be from dead bodies---for is it in common sense to suppose, that a young lad can explore the secret recesses of Venus, so as to be physically well acquainted with those parts in living females? No---fires must quickly be raised, which unavoidably will confuse all his discerning reasoning faculties---and ART must infinitely be lost in NATURE. Dr. Hunter, indeed, and one or two men besides, may perhaps, by the help of cold constitutions, and dint of very long practice, do their business nearly as well as women---by leaving all to nature---but, if my life and fortune here, and salvation hereafter, depended on the life of any pregnant woman, and that of her infant, I would stake all I held valuable on her being attended by any old woman midwife in England, in preference to any man in the world. Whoever reads Nihel's midwifery, will be satisfied of this truth, that women are infinitely safer than men.

Who can wonder at the profligacy of times, when it is known that even women of character soon become so callous to the bashfulness which ought to characterise their sex (from being habituated to the familiarities of their men-midwives) that they will not scruple informing a male visitor, without even blushing, "I was not very well for some days in the country---so I came to town on purpose to be satisfied by Dr.---that I was in a good way---the dear man has told me that the child lies right---and I am perfectly easy." Monstrous! that a lady can pretend to any degree of modesty, and yet, not content with having a strange man attending her for hours when in labour (most of that time intimately acquainted with every part) she can, without any compunction, send for a man, and admit him without reserve to the most unbounded liberties, at a time too, when she is as able to walk, and do every other act of life,

as if she was not pregnant! pray let me ask her ladyship, how did "The dear man,"---sweet Dr.---find out how the child lay?---By means sufficient to taint the purity, and sully the chastity, of any woman breathing!---I will boldly affirm, that, whoever admits a man to those licentious freedoms, cannot pretend to answer for what may be the consequences. If the last circumstance does not take place, it must be owing, either to an extraordinary insensibility in the man, or to the woman's not suiting his taste, having such choice of beauties to visit. Suppose, for argument's sake, that the fictitious goddess of chastity, Diana herself, was on earth, and employed me to satisfy her doubts, during the months of pregnancy prior to labour---and her mind of course, at first, free from the smallest tincture of guilty ideas---yet, if I choose it, I could so bewilder her reason, that she should lose sight of every principle of virtue---and not be able to refuse me whatever I chose to desire.---When a man is in free possession of the citadel, and all the out-works surrendered at discretion, it is then too late to attempt guarding the town from plunder.

But supposing these advantages are not always taken (which I dare say they are not) it cannot be denied with truth but these visitations from men-midwives, remove in a great measure, the horror of those intrusions on the advanced posts of virtue, which are its greatest safeguards---and serve to prepare the way for the addresses of gay young men, who make it their business to seduce married women into the paths of infamy.

If any lady, desirous of exculpating herself from my censure, pleads that "she never admits a man-midwife to familiarities but when in actual labour, I answer, that, even in actual labour, a woman has many intervals of ease, for many minutes together quite free from pain---in those intervals, her mind cannot maintain its spotless whiteness---in those intervals she cannot but be conscious, that the doctor is infringing on the HUSBAND.

But I believe there are very few women who confine the doctor's familiarities to the times of real labour.



## 228 Consequences of Mothers not suckling their own Children. May

bour. Lady——, Mrs.——, acquiesce in whatever he thinks right during all the months of pregnancy, and must he not be MORE than man, or LESS THAN MAN, who, roving luxuriously through all the bidden charms of beauty, can help being inflamed by passion?—and, if inflamed by passion, he may proceed ON CERTAIN-TIES . . . he has an UNERRING tell-tale under his inspection, which gives him an INFALLIBLE cue when he may safely throw aside the mask, fearless of any repulse.

Shew some sense of modesty, ye dutchesses, countesses, &c. &c. and those inferior women, whom ye have debauched by your bad examples, will again imitate ye, in forsaking these scandalous practices. Blush, ye women of fashion, to own that any man, besides your husbands, is admitted to liberties with your persons. No longer talk of “*dear Doctor Hunter*,” “*angelick Doctor*—” “*enchanting Doctor*—” . . . For my own part, if I was a married man, I declare it would be a matter of the utmost indifference to me, whether my wife had spent the night in a bagnio—-or an hour of the forenoon locked up with a man-midwife in her dressing room—-Let this shameless custom be abolished, and then virtue will fly back again to our metropolis, with all her train of genuine self-approving pleasures—-and England be once more as much famed for the chastity, as for the beauty of its women.

Adieu, Mr. Printer—-you have received this letter from a sincere admirer of female modesty: Without it “*beauty ceases being lovely, or wit being engaging*.” Whoever possesses it cannot be enough esteemed and regarded—-whoever is deficient in it cannot be sufficiently despised and slighted. Ye English fair, it ought to be your characteristic! but while your fathers, husbands, and brothers are unprincipled, corrupted senators,—-you think you have a right to deviate from your point of honour, since they shew you the example in theirs.

To conclude—-true modesty is incompatible with the idea of employing

A MAN MIDWIFE\*.

Remarks on the present prevailing Fashion of Women not suckling their own Children: by the Writer of the foregoing Letter.

I Shall wave considering the propriety of a mother's giving suck through a sense of the incumbent duty she owes her child.—-Though the custom of backening the milk is unnatural, dangerous, and too often fatal, I shall lay no stress on the former, but rest it entirely on the latter—-for in such an age as the present, in which our fine ladies have few ideas of any religion—-are not capable of receiving pleasure from domestick employments —-would infinitely rather CONVERSE with any men than their husbands —-leave their children to be instructed, or neglected by servants, and fly abroad, with eager impatience to game away their husbands fortunes and receive the criminal addresses of their profligate admirers, at the assembly, the masquerade, or more commodious apartments of the coterie—-laughing at the censures of the few who have still some regard to decorum—-and despising the belief of the perpetual presence of a Being who is witness to all their secret vicious deformities—-in such times it would be folly to mention the dangers they expose their infants to, from diseased milk, want of a tender mother's care—-or dream of asking them how they will answer to the Almighty for not having afforded them the nourishment he kindly provided for their support? I shall therefore only shew the absurdity and danger of this custom, as far as it regards the health of the mother.

And here I must endeavour to give my readers some idea of that part of the human body which is concerned in the formation, and absorption of the milk, in order for their understanding the force of my arguments.

Our bodies are constantly, when in health, receiving repairs in all their parts, from millions of the smallest, most minute arteries. Every solid, and every juice, is formed out of, and secreted from blood. Those noxious parts of the blood, which are not proper for these different opposite uses, are thrown off by insensible perspiration. When, through various causes

\* Except when those very rare instances occur, which do not happen once in a thousand labours.



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that perspiration is obstructed, the acrid matter which ought to have gone off, is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, and returns into the blood---brings on fevers, gout, rheumatism, &c. &c.

The lymphatics, are numberless vessels, which pass through spongy glands. These fine tubes have a vast number of valves, which prevent the lymph, (or liquor) which runs through them from going a contrary direction from that intended for it. These fine vessels are dispersed over every part of our bodies. The point of a needle could not be applied to a spot, under the skin, where the mouth of a lymphatic vessel did not open to imbibe whatever is put in contact with it. These minute branches run into other branches, so form larger vessels, till at last they all unite in a general reservoir, where the lymph which they contained, mixes with the chyle, (the finest part of our food, which is fit to be converted into blood) conducted there by the lacteals, (the lacteals resemble the lymphatics---they open into the stomach, and bowels---they imbibe nothing but from *our food*) the chyle, and lymph, thus mixed, run up within the trunk of a large vessel called the thoracic duct, on the inside of the back bone, which is incessantly emptying its liquor into a vein under the left collar bone, where it mixes with the blood, is immediately conveyed into the vena cava, which conducts it, with the returning blood from the rest of the body, (lungs excepted) into the right auricle of the heart---it thence is drove by the contraction, into the right ventricle of the heart---by its contraction, into the pulmonary artery---from thence through the whole lungs, where the blood receives a change from being impregnated with something received from the air every inspiration. The blood thus changed, is collected from the lungs into the pulmonary veins, and conducted into the left auricle of the heart: which carries it over every other part of the body.

The lymphatic vessels prevent our blood depending *solely* on our food for supply; and by means of them we can subsist some time merely on the pro-

duce of our own bodies. All these lymphatic vessels are closely accompanied by arteries---whose pulsations assist the motion of the lymph to its reservoir:---consequently the quicker and stronger they beat, the faster the lymph is hurried into the blood. Hence the reason why fevers occasion so speedy a wasting of the flesh---hence hectic bring on consumptions---hence people in fevers can subsist long with little food,---The lymphatics then supplying the blood too abundantly from our juices.

The Author of nature has ordered an extraordinary quantity of blood to be prepared for the child's food. Arteries run into the glands of the breasts, and in passing through them, the blood by a most wonderful change, is converted into milk!-----by a change, which nothing but custom prevents our viewing as a miracle!

The admired toast of the town cannot endure the trouble of nursing. It would confine her too much at home---it has too vulgar an appearance---it is not warranted by *the example* of the first circle---the milk must *therefore* be backened.--It is denied liberty to discharge itself by the out-lett providence *intended for it*---the child, whose constitution *it was calculated for*, is not suffered to have its due. What becomes of the milk?

It is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, *contrary* to the *original* intention of nature---and conveyed back into the blood, in the manner I have before described. What is the consequence?---the blood vessels become *not only highly over-charged* with blood, but that blood is thus rendered of an improper consistence. A fever ensues! This fever comes on when the woman is *ill able to bear* its shock!---how often is this fever *fatal*!

The most fortunate circumstance that can happen, is, when the milk finds *ANOTHER out-lett*. Probably *otherwise* there may be a formation of matter somewhere---there is danger that matter may fly to some capital part.

If the woman is young, healthy, strong, it is most probable the milk will *not* be absorbed *quick enough*. The blood will *furnish* milk *faster* than the lymphatic vessels can imbibe it and convey it back again. The breasts are painfully



painfully distended---they inflame.---  
When too late ---it is then resolved  
they shall be sucked.

During the time of pregnancy a small quantity of milk is lodged in the milk-vessels of the breast. This milk, when the nine months are expired, is thick---clogs the vessels. If the woman never gave suck, the pores through which the milk ought to issue to the child, are not open enough---they require therefore to be cleared, by the old milk being sucked off the very day of the delivery, and to empty the milk-vessels of what must otherwise clog them. Some woman ought to suck this off therefore as soon as possible. If the child is put to the breast in twelve, or sixteen hours after its birth, it will suck greedily---if delayed three or four days, it is twenty to one the child will not attempt it for a long time.

When therefore the necessity of the case has overcome every resolution formed for the woman's not giving suck, and her child is put to her breast, it is in vain!---the child will not touch the breast!---other children ---or women attempt to ease the poor woman of her load of milk---this resource likewise fails! the thick milk has clogged the vessels---the nipples, owing to the hard distension of the breasts, have shrunk into them ---and, besides, their pores have never been opened---never been cleared---no endeavours avail! the distressed woman, after having been sadly fatigued, exhausted, finds herself disappointed of relief!---dreadful symptoms soon appear! she too probably falls a sacrifice to a ridiculous ---senseless---not to say a sinful deviation from the path of nature!---how many fine young women have lately died---and go off every year, from this cause!

But "particular women have not constitutions strong enough to bear giving suck. Certainly there are some women whom it might hurt." Granted. Let such particular women give suck only for the first four, five or six weeks. If those women then really find themselves too delicate for the longer continuance of such a drain, they then may safely by degrees leave off giving suck---they have sufficiently recovered strength to venture

throwing the milk gently back into the blood. The most delicately formed woman existing should not dream of suffering a single drop of the milk which nature intended for evacuation, to return into the blood, untill the constitution is re-established---and enabled to bear discharging itself of the superfluities, without encountering the dangers which demonstrably attend a contrary practice. If a woman is too delicate to bear continuing to suckle her infant, surely she is too delicate to endure the flying in the face of nature, and risking the fever---if she is healthy and strong, the more incumbent her duty is, to nourish her child---her danger too equal. In every view, the salutary consequences attending mothers discharging their duty to their children in this point, are so obvious, so glaring, that to me it is matter of doubt whether those who fail in it are most to be condemned and despised for their want of natural affection---or pitied and ridiculed for their folly.

These are my ideas on this interesting subject. Let those women who obstinately persevere in a resolution to deny their infants their natural food (and in whose judgements my arguments have appeared deficient in weight) stand the trial, and risk the consequence. I most sincerely hope the success may answer their wishes!

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,  
BEFORE the controversy, of subscription to articles of faith, can be rightly determined, it is necessary to know what is heresy, and how it got into the church. This is the principia to proceed upon; and without it no argument, on either side the question, can be decisive. I would therefore beg leave to lay before the publick, in your extensive magazine, the following short account of heresy and schism, with rules for church-government, taken entirely from scripture, as the best means we can think of to adjust the dispute. *Scripture Heresy and Schism, with Rules for Church-government.*

WHEN the Apostles went forth to disciple the nations "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,"



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the Holy Ghost," repentance towards God, and faith in Christ, were the doctrines they taught. Upon these two principles "all that believed were baptized," or initiated into the Christian church; "and the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." But, after they began to dispute—suppose about the keys of the church, repentance unto life, justifying faith, the hypostatic union, eternity, identity or consubstantiality; of the persons in whose names they were baptized, or any other part of polemical divinity,—instead of adding "to faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge," and so forth,—*animosity*, a work of the flesh; *took place*, which being mistaken for *zeal*, a fruit of the spirit, *rose higher and higher*, until it turned into *madness*, when *tumult arose*, and drove most of them *headlong* into parties of different opinions,—so *heresy and schism* crept together into the church *unawares*,---1 Cor. ii. 18, 19. Faith, which should have led them to Christ, a teacher of moral virtue in the Gospel, was made a notion they could not define, and, not thinking alike, *anger awoke*, with *malice and pride*; so they *willfully divided*, contrary to command, and became *hereticks and schismatics* in FACT for so doing. This was the origin of heresy and schism. While the first Christian converts "slept," or forgot Christ's precepts, "the enemy sowed tares among the wheat," sinful passions and affections to the good seed of the word, "and went his way," that they might not know *how heresy and schism* RENT the *Catholic Church*. But this "enchantment against Jacob, and divination against Israel," shall not stand. Now sown, they must "grow together until the harvest," when they will be separated and disposed of according to their quality. In the interim, let us endeavour to exorcise the spirit of Antichrist, the man of sin, and tool of Satan, by the word of God.

"If thy brother shall trespass against thee," says Christ, "go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother: but, if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established; and, if he

neglect to hear them, tell it to the church; but, if he neglect to hear the church, let him be to thee as an heathen man, or publican," a person unfit for a Christian society. How just! how reasonable! how divine! "Whatsoever ye shall" (thus) "bind upon earth, shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever ye shall" (thus) "loose upon earth, shall be loosed in heaven," says the same divine legislator, Matt. xviii. 15, 18. But to expect mad doings upon earth---*quarrelling and fighting* for *IDOL opinions* and *orthodox notions*,---shall be ratified in heaven, is madness beyond description. "A man, that is an heretic after the first and second admonition, reject," is St. Paul's direction to Titus, first bishop of Crete; i. e. a litigious, imperious person, who wants to impose his notions for *orthodox*, and plain from the context "knowing that he that is such is subverted" from the simplicity of the Gospel taught by Jesus, and sinneth in his conduct and behaviour towards the church and its members, being condemned of himself, or self-condemned *in his actions*. This is the plain, natural, and only intelligible sense of this long-controverted passage of scripture, Tit. iii. 10, 11. and very sound doctrine it is, built upon Christ's precepts above, which, had they been observed and practised, a contentious disorderly person had not been suffered to sow discord among brethren, and then the *Catholic Church* had not been *rent* by *heresy and schism*.

"Beware of false prophets," says Christ, "who come to you in sheep's cloathing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves." These are the worst sort of heretics, and hardest to know. "Ye shall know them by their fruits," Matt. vii. 15, 16. "Now I beseech you, brethren," says St. Paul in his epistle to the Romans, "mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them; for they that are such serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly, and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple," well-meaning Christians. From the similarity of sentiment and expression, it is evident the *false prophets* Christ admonishes his disciples in Matthew



Matthew to "beware of," and the persons St. Paul exhorts the brethren at Rome to "mark and avoid," are the same sort of creatures,---such who cause "divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned," and are to be known "by their fruits," and not by their "good words and fair speeches." The one will say *here is Christ* and *there is Christ*; the other, *this is orthodox*, and *that is heterodox*. But, if they prefer their *nostrums* and *opinions* to the peace and unity of the church, mind them not; they are such "who come to you in sheep's cloathing," who serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly."

"If any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolater, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner, with such a one no not to eat," in Christian communion, is St. Paul's advice to the church at Corinth, 1 Cor. v. 11. and carries sense in the face of it. But to make a sober, moral, honest, peaceable man an heretic for his opinion that hurts no one, and punish him because he thinks for himself, and can't submit his understanding to the arbitrary dictates of another, is the height of impiety, tyranny, and folly. St. Paul suffered bonds, imprisonment, and death, for worshipping the God of his fathers in a way the High-priests, Scribes, and Pharisees, called *heresy*. Who was the *heretic*, St. Paul or his persecutors? Scripture is of private interpretation. Reader, judge for thyself.

*Heresy*, after all the fierce contests and blood-shed about it,—strange to relate!—is not a religious sentiment, notion, or opinion, but *an immoral action, a work of the flesh*, and as such stands in the midst of them, Gal. v. 19, 20, 21. along with *witchcraft*,---something remarkable,---and that, as they are opposed to the fruits of the Spirit in the two following verses, 22, 23, "against such" as "there is no law" to condemn them. How surprising! how amazing! how astonishing! Christians---upwards of seventeen hundred years,---with the Bible in their hands, teaching them "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," and every moral virtue, to

lead them unto honour and glory,---deluded,---*bewitched*, we may say, by a *phantom*,---*a sorceress, an evil genius*,---*the spawn of Satan*, HATCHED in the brain of a man---*a fiery-flying serpent*, that STINGS them to death,---MONSTER of INIQUITY wrote upon its BRAZEN FRONT,---*diametrically opposite to the SPIRIT and GENIUS of the Gospel they profess!*---Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askelon.---Heathens make their children pass through the fire to *Moloch*,---but Christians, having as many *Popes as opinions*, cry fire and faggot for *heretics*, and burn each other without distinction!!! This is the effect of *heresy in notion*.

Is it not then time for Protestants to unite in the Bible as their only rule of faith and practice? While *heresy* remains an *opinion*, and the Church is left judge, the Pope and his consistory at Rome will challenge the first right of interpretation, and treat as heretics all who dare to dispute their authority, and may with as good grace, *save burning*, as separatists can impose *new* articles of faith for *orthodox opinions*, a thing St. Paul durst never attempt, 1 Cor. ii. 12, 13. and many such places.—For shame then to arms! lift up the standard, *the Bible* against all *Popes and opinions!* make proclamation!

Let Christians of all denominations amongst Catholics and Protestants who are ready and willing to enlist under the banners of the Captain of salvation, the one only supreme head and lawful sovereign of a once catholic, but now divided and rebellious church, come and obey his commands: the only true catholic faith, laying aside all opprobrious names of distinction, such as *Arian, Socinian, Arminian, Catholic, and Protestant*, whereby those who assume the title of *orthodox* do in effect, with a pretended church catholic upon earth, usurp delegated power over the consciences of men, and like them often condemn for *heterodox* persons much better than themselves; and, for their encouragement, teaching each other in love until they know how to interpret as to make natural and revealed religion coincide. Blind obedience to implicit faith, the main supports the Papal chair, in England and Rome, with their offspring, bigotry and superstition.



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superstition, idolatry, and infidelity shall fall before the sword of the spirit, the word of God, the arms of their warfare, which are not carnal, but spiritual, and mighty through God for the pulling down the strong holds of Sin and Satan, when thus yielded by them.---And for their reward the God of peace will bruise Satan under their feet shortly.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

April, 1772.

TRY-TRUTH.

\* Note, if the trumpet gives an uncertain sound, there is no preparing for the battle. To prevent it, read 1 Cor. chap. xiv. until it is understood, and then act accordingly.

*Description of Leyden and the Curiosities of that Place, by a late Traveller.*

LEYDEN is esteemed, in point of size, the second city in Holland, but its trade is now inconsiderable, which in the woollen manufactory was formerly very extensive.

This city is surrounded with a rampart and a very wide canal. The esplanade, and the fossé, are adorned with rows of trees, which environ the town, with a pleasant walk at the water's edge, from whence you look over some rich meadows. In the centre of the town is a tumulus, of considerable height; surrounded by a brick wall, from whence you have a tolerable view of the city: it is called the Berg, on Hengist's castle; was built by Hengist, the Saxon, as a trophy for his conquest of England.

The most elegant street, is the broad-street, which runs from the Hague gate to the Utrecht gate: it is little on the curve, which adds, I think, much to its beauty: the pavement is extremely fine, and the street is in the centre, like the new paved streets in London; it is very spacious, and indeed are most of the streets in Leyden. Among the canals, the Raam-buury is the most beautiful: the houses are magnificent: the bridges are, with iron rails; and there are two on each side of the canal. It is said that there are an hundred and forty-five bridges, and an hundred and fifty streets within the city of Leyden.

The old Rhine runs through Leyden.

May, 1772.

The five Universities are, 1 Leyden in Holland, 1575. 2 Utrecht, 1636, 3 Francker, in Friesland, 1384. 4 Groninghen, 1614. 5 Harderwick, in Guelders, 1648.

this town, and loses itself in the little village of Catwick, which lies in the neighbourhood.

The university is the most renowned of the five, \* which are in the United Provinces, and is the most ancient, being founded in 1575, by the states, as a reward to the inhabitants, for defending themselves against the Spaniards during a six months siege; in which they suffered all the horrors of war, and extremities of famine.

The academy abounds with many curiosities; it is there the professors read lectures to the students; who lodge in the town, and are not distinguished by any academical habit; it is there, that the learned Scaliger, Leipsius, Salmasius and Boerhaave gained so much reputation by their lectures, and brought students from all parts of Europe to attend them.

On one side of the Physick Gardens is a very curious collection of antique marbles, given by Gerard Papenbrochius, a burgomaster of Amsterdam. I cannot omit mentioning the statues of Hercules, and of Bacchus leaning on a faun, and attended by a tyger, of Abundantia, as big as the life, and of a naked Apollo; all which have especial merit.

Adjoining to the statues is the natural philosophy school, in which the lectures are read: you will find in it a good collection of natural curiosities; some very fine petrefactions; in particular, a piece of oak, one side of which has been polished, and vies, both in hardness and colour, with an agate. Some curious pieces of crystal, formed by nature to an apex, with six angles, as exact, and as finely polished, as if the production of art. A fish, called the Medusa's head, from a thousand little fibres darting out from its body, in a circle like twisted rays: this, in itself, is sufficiently curious; but the exact representation of it, in a natural agate, is much more so.

But I think one of the greatest curiosities was, the Asbestos, from Transylvania: it is a stone, with a soft down on it, like velvet, of a dove colour; of this is made both paper and linen;

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linen; we saw samples of both: the very peculiar property of it is, that the fire has no effect on it, for it still continues its form, unchanged, and unconsumed.

Among the beasts was an ermin, about the size and shape of a weasel: this little animal is so fearful of dirtying its skin, that it will sooner lose its liberty than its cleanliness.

There was a kind of toad, which brings forth its young from its back: on observing it, we perceived infinite numbers of young toads adhering to the back, which appeared like the broken scales of a fish.

The toad fish from America is an extraordinary creature; it is for the first six months a toad, then changes by degrees into a fish: this had half completed its transformation, having the tail of a fish, with the head and foreparts of a toad.

The Penna Marina belongs to the animal species: it is the production of the ocean: looks like a plant; and is nothing more than a stem of about two inches long, with a kind of feather at the end of it, not unlike a quill, with part of the feather cut off.

Among the feathered race, the most curious was the *Hydrocorax Indicus*; the only one in Europe; larger than a turkey---black, *rostrum unicorni*, *cornu recurvum*---if I may express myself in the technical terms of Ornithology.

The *casuari* is likewise black, and in size equal to an ostrich.

There was an immense beast, called the *Hyppotamus*, as large as an elephant, its colour black; with a row of grinders in the interior part of its mouth, besides a good number in front.

From the academy you cross the Rappinbury to the public library; there are some valuable portraits of their literati; in particular, an original of

Erasmus, by Hans Holbein. They have done us the honour to give place in the library to the Scavans Anglois, in busts of ivory.

I was a little surprized to see among my learned countrymen, Marvel and Ludlow; none but Dutchmen could have introduced them into the company of Lock and Milton. There are vast piles of civil law, and a considerable number of manuscripts; but these excepted, it can be called but an indifferent collection. Near to the library is the Anatomy school, in which are many curiosities: some Roman antiques, such as, an urna feralis in red potter's clay, the same as our earthen utensils: a *lucerna sepulchralis*, which was the perpetual lamp used by the Romans: it is made with four spouts, and rises up in the middle in a conical form.

There was the egg of a crocodile which is of a brown colour and of hard substance; the inside looked like cedar wood.

From the Anatomy school we went to the Stadt-house, which is situated in the Broad-street, and has a long front, in the true style of Dutch architecture. The famous picture of the day of judgement, by Luke Leyden\*, is preserved in one of the chambers of the Stadt-house: it is painted on wood, in three compartments, which, by the help of hinges fold together and protect the piece.

In the grand compartment, you see our Saviour enthroned on the centre of a rainbow, the extremities of which lose themselves imperceptibly in the clouds; the twelve elders are seated on each side; below, there is a group of mortals, who have not received judgement, which you may easily discern, by the suspense and anxiety strongly impressed on their countenances. On one side of this group you see those who have received

\* Lucas van Leyden died in 1533, aged 39; he painted, not only in oil, but distemper, and on glass, and was full as eminent for engraving, as for painting. His genius exerted itself so early, that before he was 15, he painted the history of St. Hubert, which procured him the greatest applause: his tone of colouring is good, his attitudes (allowing for the stiff German taste) are well enough, his figures have a considerable expression, and his pictures are highly finished. He endeavoured to proportion the strength of his colouring to the different degrees of distance in which his objects were placed; for in that age the true principles of perspective were little known. As he had no instructor in this branch, he was consequently incorrect with regard to the proportional height of his figures to their distances, so as to appear a mannerist.



reward of their virtue, escorted by the good angels, who are flying into the heavens with the just. On the other side are some of the oddest looking devils that the most luxuriant imagination can conceive; especially one, with the head of a cow, and with two long meagre dugs hanging down to the middle---it is impossible to behold this fiend without horror. These are employed in dragging away the condemned, by the hair of the head, and pushing them forward with pitch-forks. I am concerned for the ladies, but I could not help observing among those who were howling and gnashing their teeth, a vast majority of female figures, with golden tresses flowing down their backs; some of whom had not so far forgotten their humanity, but that they attempted to impose even on the devils, by eluding their grasp, and running back towards the mansions of the blessed.

In the next apartment is a crucifixion, by the same hand: here you see our Saviour on the cross, the two thieves on each side, and a thousand distinct figures in which the passions are finely varied; prostrate at the foot of the cross were vast numbers of the fair sex, in all the pageantry of woe, with their hair dishevelled, and their eyes streaming with tears; but I doubt that they were crocodile's tears; or I should not have seen such numbers guarded by devils in the other picture.

In this room is a fine piece, by Moor, of the first Brutus seeing his judgement executed on his sons; one of which lies a lifeless trunk, the head rolling in the dust; the other son is on his knees expecting the fatal stroke. There is, likewise, a tolerable picture of the well known story of Scipio and the Celtiberian captive; and a large picture which describes the people of Leyden, after being relieved from the maniards and the famine, devouring, with well executed eagerness, the long-wanted food.

The following is a true and perfect Copy of Part of the Confession of Jonathan Britain the Evening before his Execution in the Gaol of Newgate, Bristol, at the said Jonathan Britain's own Request, and by himself dictated, and carefully taken down in Writing by Thomas Lawrence of the White

Lion Bristol (who penned his Trial) and Henry Burgum of the same city Pewterer, in the presence of Mr. Arthur Sandall and Mr. Thomas Janes, May 14, 1772, who all upon their Oaths have proved the authenticity of the same.

**I** DECLARE now that I know no more about the fire at Portsmouth than any other person whatsoever. 'Tis true I was apprehensive that I might be detected for some one or more of the several cheats and forgeries committed by me; on this account I wrote several treasonable letters to the king.----I followed his majesty from St. James to Buckingham house, intruding myself close upon him, on account of the treasonable letters (which I kept copies of) I expected a reward would be offered, for the sake of which I was prepared to swear any man's life away as the writer, though really wrote by myself. I, in fact, never meant to shoot or hurt the person of his majesty. I never from my heart harboured so much as an intention towards it. True, I had a loaded pistol in my pocket at the time of following him, which my fears dictated as a guard to me, and for no other purpose. I have been guilty of no forgeries that would affect my life, but the four mentioned in the indictments at my tryal. In London I laid the plan of my being concerned in the fire at Portsmouth, of writing to the Lord Mayor, of drawing bills upon people in Reading; then it was I applied to the Lord Mayor and the Earl of Suffolk for his Majesty's pardon for the treasonable letters, and for the fire at Portsmouth. The pardon appeared in the Gazette the same day I went to Reading; there I was taken up. I declare once more I had no accomplice. In prison I sent for the Gazette where the pardon was printed. I applied for it to the secretaries of state; the under secretaries came down, and brought with them the treasonable letters, of which I produced copies.----That increased their suspicions.---I gave them directions to go and take up two of my pretended accomplices, which they endeavoured doubtless; but there were no such to be found. Now it was that repeated letters in print, and by the post, all of my own writing, came to me,



me, offering rewards, if I would do so and so; if I would hold my tongue, and what not. By these means the whole kingdom was alarmed.----The ministry slighted my information. Thus, therefore, I reasoned with myself, I shall now certainly be hanged, let the case be as it will. I will now try a deeper scheme; I will write against the ministry. I will accuse them of course, and spread it through the nation. Thousands will receive it as true, and who can tell, I thought, but somebody or other may bail me out, and by that means I may save my life. Now what sort of satisfaction can I receive from reflecting upon it! I most unjustly accused the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield of being a traitor to his king and country in the Whisperor, and other inflammatory papers; I falsely accused Lord Halifax of receiving bribes; and Lord Faulconbridge, being a catholic, of harbouring one of the supposed parties concerned in the Portsmouth fire.---Now the papers and the public can run with it like wild-fire from one to another, which made me more assiduous in my studies; for every night and every day was my tongue and pen employed in vilifying, traducing and defaming the ministry; and for this particular circumstance, their taking Dudley, and bringing him to a public hearing, and not me, for the fire at Portsmouth. This confirmed and increased the suspicions of the public---and from that time to this the reality of it hath remained a matter of doubt.

Signed,

JONATHAN BRITAIN.

Witnesses, T. Lawrence, Henry Burgum, Arthur Sandall, Thomas Janes.

Sworn by Thomas Lawrence, Henry Burgum, Arthur Sandall, and Thomas Janes, as dictated in their presence by Jonathan Britain, deceased, before me this 15th May, 1772.

Bristol, HENRY BRIGHT, Mayor.

*Receipt for making the Powder of Fumigation, to prevent the Infection of the Plague, invented by the Commission at Moscow, in the Year 1771.*

**T**HE commission at Moscow having in the last year invented a fumigation powder, which, from several lesser experiments, had proved efficacious in preventing the infection of the plague; in order more fully to as-

certain its virtue in that respect, it was determined, towards the end of the year, that ten malefactors, under sentence of death, should, without undergoing any other precautions than the fumigations, be confined three weeks in a lazarette, be laid upon the beds, and dressed in the cloaths, which had been used by persons sick, dying, and even dead, of the plague, in the hospital. The experiment was accordingly tried, and none of the ten malefactors were then infected, or have been since ill. The fumigation-powder is prepared as follows:

*Powder of the first strength.*

Take leaves of juniper, juniper-berries pounded, ears of wheat, guaiacum-wood pounded, of each five pounds; common saltpetre pounded, eight pounds; sulphur pounded, five pounds; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, two pounds; mix all the above ingredients together, which will produce a pood of the powder of fumigation of the first strength.

N. B. A pood is forty pound Russian, which are equal to thirty-five pounds and a half, or thirty-five pounds English averdupoise.

*Powder of the second strength.*

Take southernwood cut into small pieces five pounds; leaves of juniper cut into small pieces, four pounds; juniper-berries pounded, three pounds; common saltpetre pounded, four pounds; sulphur pounded, two pounds and a half; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound and a half; mix the above together, which will produce half a pood of the powder of fumigation of the second strength.

*Odoriferous Powder.*

Take the root called kalmus cut into small pieces, three pounds; frankincense pounded grossly, one pound; storax pounded, and rose-flowers, half a pound; yellow amber pounded, one pound; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound; common saltpetre, one pound and a half; sulphur, quarter of a pound; mix all the above together, which will produce nine pounds and three quarters of the odoriferous powder.

*Remark on the powder of fumigation.*

If guaiacum cannot be had, the cones of pines or firs may be used in its stead; likewise the common tar of pines or firs may be used instead of the Smyrna tar, or myrrh, and mugwort may supply the place of southernwood.



*Specimens of Oratory in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1771. (See p. 181 of our last Mag.)*

**Dr. Anderson, at Chirnside.** Notwithstanding so many judgements of the venerable Assembly, the opposition in the parish of St. Ninians has not laid aside the sword and buckler. It appears to me, that the Presbytery and Synod have unhappily gone along with the opposition, and executed away the sentences of the Supreme Church Judicature. I think it unnecessary to enter upon the dispute whether we have a right to transport (translate) or not. Surely we draw our power as much by doing it as by not doing it. Let us not involve our Church in a contest with the civil power, the good effects of the conduct of the cool heads of our Church appear in the acquiescence of the people in the exercise of patronage. I think this is not a violent settlement. There is almost all the landed interest on the side of the presentee; and we know that the landed interest influences the people.

**Mr. Solicitor-General Dundas.** I need not repeat the sentiments which I have uniformly professed and maintained with regard to the law of patronage. I dare say, after what has passed in the civil courts, no man retains a doubt that, when the Church decides without a sufficient objection, either in point of morals or in point of orthodoxy, a probationer in a vacant parish, may retain the emoluments. A decision however has been attempted, instead of rather than boldly spoken out, between the case of a probationer and that of a settled minister. But I speak out my opinion boldly, that there is no such distinction. If the Presbytery refuse to transport, they go to the General Assembly; and I think it is there final. But let us attend how final. It is final only as to the ecclesiastical right, and is by no means final as to the civil right. I am sorry when I hear gentlemen putting the civil law in opposition to the ecclesiastical law. It has been said, what would Knox have said? I will answer the question satisfactorily, because I will mention what he did say. In a message was sent by Knox and his brethren to Queen Mary upon the very subject of settling churches, in which the right of patronage is expressly acknowledged, and the immoral or unsound clergy remonstrated against. Such was the language of Knox and his assembly whose notions, whose proceedings, whose language, were regulated by the constitution of our Church. We have the very constitution of John Knox, the very constitution that he devised, that he prayed, that he wished for. The first Reformers had a great and proper regard for civil right,

But our modern Reformers, who can talk with perfect safety as wildly as they please, would deprive patrons of their right altogether; and then they and the people would have the choice of the ministers.

**Rev. Mr. Lorimer, at Yarrow.** We do not seem, Sir, so much to be disputing how we shall proceed under an established form of church-policy, as what form we shall choose. Were patronage to be abolished, we should undoubtedly be in a much worse situation than while it obtains. Learning amongst our clergy would fall to nothing. Who would educate his son for the ministry, if mere prejudice could keep him out of a settlement, the weakest prejudices of the weakest of men? Were patronage to be abolished, the settlement of a clergyman would be like a borough-election; the people would be solicited, and led into idleness and vice, instead of submitting calmly to the ministry of whoever is placed among them by regular authority. The mischief arises from ourselves, from our own disputes in church-courts, and from pamphlets circulated through the country with a view to stir up the people to opposition, pamphlets which have a very bad tendency, which can be justified on no pretence but that detestable one, to do evil that good may come.

**Rev. Mr. Morrison, at Paisley.** The grievance of patronage is an old doctrine; but I hope it shall never be an exploded one. We have heard this day, that the patron has the power of transporting, or not transporting. By and by we may hear, that he has the right of ordaining. If the one power be allowed, the other may follow without much worse consequences; for, if the good of souls is not to be consulted in the settling of a minister, but it is to be merely a matter of civil right, why truly we cannot be said to have ministers, gospel-ministers, at all. But I hope better things. I trust it is not so bad with us. I trust that there is a spirit reviving in Scotland to vindicate and maintain the great privileges of our National Church. We have had pamphlets upon the popular side mentioned with great asperity. Sir, we know there have been pamphlets circulated upon both sides; and surely pamphlets in favour of Christian liberty ought not to be so treated in this venerable Assembly. Alas! Sir, are we to have no regard for what every motive ought to incline us to encourage? But, since these pamphlets have been mentioned, I must declare my hopes that they will be attended with that success which every real friend to the Church of Scotland would wish.

**Mr. Croftie.** Of late there has arisen a kind of scepticism as to the constitution of the Church of Scotland. By and by, I fear, we shall have no constitution at all. But, Sir, if that fatal period shall ever arrive to our Church, it must be owing to the gross negligence



negligence, or the culpable, the treacherous conduct of her members. *Who* talks of putting the civil power in opposition to the ecclesiastical? I am sure whoever does has no just notion of the true constitution of either. Sir, our ecclesiastical constitution was once, I confess, ambulatory. But, Sir, at the Union between England and Scotland it was fixed; it was then so interwoven with the civil constitution, that, if it is infringed, I maintain that, *ipso facto*, the Union must fall in pieces. Where is the mystery, where is the absurdity, where is the contradiction, in maintaining that the civil right of the patron, and the ecclesiastical right inherent in the Church, should so temper each other, should so coalesce, as together to compose that kind of settlement of a minister in a vacant parish, as shall fully answer the ends of the institution of a sacred order of men? I maintain that such is the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The people have not an elective, but they have a negative voice; and the Church is bound to hear that voice. In the case before us the negative is so strong, that I must be of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to settle Mr. Thomson at St. Ninians; and therefore I am for affirming the sentence under review.

*Rev. Dr. McQueen, at Edinburgh.* I have a few things to throw out, which perhaps may have some weight with the Assembly. I pretend not to argue deeply on law; but there are some things in the law which we must all understand. Sir, he, who talks of the civil law opposed to the ecclesiastical law, talks idly. Sir, there is no such opposition in our Church; there is none such contended for by any one amongst us. But let us, I pray you, be well informed what is the law, and weigh it with that due attention which the importance of the subject requires. Sir, I do maintain, (and I hold the authorities in my hand which justify it) that, according both to the letter and spirit of the law, this Church has a power of translating, or refusing to translate, a clergyman from one charge to another, as to her shall seem good upon a serious consideration of the *maius bonum Ecclesie*. Sir, this is a power which she has exercised from age to age without controul. If the power then be established, let us next consider how we are to exercise that power in the present case; that is to say, let us consider the expediency or expediency of translating Mr. Thomson from Gargunnoch to St. Ninians. And to me this is a question of almost as easy solution as any that I have known. Why, Sir, there is not even a single reason, by which a translation can be approved of, assigned for this. The gentlemen, who support the presentee, are most of them of another communion, namely, of the episcopal communion. They are gentlemen who would not

hear you, Sir, say grace at their table. speak not this in disparagement of them. have a great respect for many of them. But I will be pardoned to say, that their behaviour in this affair has not been quite agreeable to a regard for religion, or to the dictates of humanity and equity; and surely Sir, the concurrence of those of another communion, in favour of this presentee should not be seriously mentioned. I have heard this opposition treated as frivolous, and contemptible, as factious. Sir, I lived fifteen years in the near neighbourhood of the parish of St. Ninians; and I know the people there to be a worthy, a respectable commonalty. Sir, we ought to treat them with more kindness. They deserve it from us. They have adhered firmly to the Church though surrounded with sectaries, though almost at the fountain-head of that unhappy secession which has so much distracted our Church, and which such proceedings as many members of this Assembly seem to favour must woefully increase. — [Dr. McQueen had been ill. He therefore stood with his cane in his left-hand; and leaning with his right-hand on a stout country elder, and being a jolly bulky man, with a strong voice and firm utterance, his appearance altogether was uncommon and striking.]

*Lord President of the Court of Session [Dundas.]* I will not take up the time of the Venerable Assembly at this late hour of the night. But I have heard doctrine which I cannot allow to pass without some animadversion. Gentlemen seem to give us any opposition between the civil and ecclesiastical power in the settling of vacant parishes; but still they virtually maintain what is tantamount to it. They take care to secure to the Church such a discretionary power as must render the influence of the civil power of very little effect in those matters. I own, I am for every jurisdiction being confined within its own proper sphere. So far as unsoundness in principle, so far as immorality in practice, can be objected to a presentee, let the Church have full power to judge and to reject. But let it not be understood as law, that the Church has an arbitrary power to frustrate a presentation without a sufficient cause. We have had the secession mentioned. I must say that I have no such idea of the seceders as many people have. I love the seceders as good and loyal subjects to the king, to the Protestant succession; and I had occasion to know, that in the year 1745 his Majesty had not more zealous defenders.

*Dr. William Robertson.* The question before us has been discussed with so much ability on all hands, that little remains to be said. Perhaps it were to be wished, that we had somewhat less vehemence in our deliberations; but I own that vehemence is



to all assemblies of this nature. I with gentlemen, who are so zealous in support of the rights claimed by the people, would coolly and calmly consider whether those rights are well or ill founded, whether they are real or imaginary; real, as belonging to them from some just title, or in the nature of our ecclesiastical constitution; imaginary, as being only the fond conceits of men eager for influence, and impatient of regular appointments. If those rights be of the former kind, no doubt our brethren, who exert themselves with such a strenuous assiduity, and so warm a zeal, to support them, do well. But if, on the other hand, those rights be of the latter kind, I trust that there is not one in this Assembly but who will candidly acknowledge, that to support them is wrong, is unjust, is impossible, is what good men ought not to do. Let us pause, Sir, for a little, and if possible suspend for a moment that spirit of party which, there is no denying, actuates this Assembly to an amazing degree, and I am afraid renders it difficult, very difficult, for us to treat any subject with the becoming moderation and temper of dispassionate enquiry. Let us go back into remote times, into times long antecedent to any disputes between patrons and people. Let us examine the origin of our endowments, and have a just idea of that fundamental question before we assume to ourselves principles, the justice or injustice of which must depend upon that question. How then was it that the clergy became at first entitled to the revenues which our Church affords? Was it not that rich men founded benefices, and appropriated a certain sum for the emolument of clergy who should be appointed to serve the cure of those benefices? Is it not clear, is it not just, is it not common-sense, that those who founded such benefices, and the heirs of the founders, should have the right of nominating the ministers? And what harm could arise from this right, if rationally and soberly viewed in its true light? The patrons have no power to nominate improper persons. There the ecclesiastical power has its influence, has a check upon the civil right. The Church alone can give a licence to preach; the Church alone can ordain. If there are any objections either to the life or doctrine of a presentee, the Church can, and always does, put a negative upon him. Patrons then can only chuse certain individuals out of a number of men, all of whom are sufficient for the work of the ministry, all of whom are people with pious and honest intentions, unbiassed by prejudice, uninflamed by false zeal, can refuse to accept of as their pastors, men who, both by their preaching and their example, may conduct them in the path of religion. Whence then all these objections of an election in the people, of an

election into offices with the emoluments of which the people have no concern? As to the question of translation, Sir, we all know what scanty livings those of our Church in general are. Many wise and good men have wished that we had a little more room for ambition, that we had some establishments of higher advantage than any which we have at present, in order to stimulate a laudable emulation to excell. As we now stand, we have a few settlements better than others; and of these we must make the most for the encouragement of merit. Shall we then deprive ourselves even of these small advantages? Shall it be understood that, when a clergyman is once settled in a parish, the poorest or the most remote, he is to have no higher views, no hopes of any advancement? Surely, Sir, this cannot be reasonably maintained. Surely it is better that clergymen should not be doomed to listless obscurity, but have any encouragement that it is in our power to give, to cultivate learning, and distinguish themselves for their abilities.

*Rev. Mr. Freebairn, at Dunbarton.* I have lived, Sir, to hear a great deal said in this Venerable Assembly upon the power of the civil law, more, I will venture to say, than in purer and bolder times of our Church would have been permitted; for, Sir, to raise the civil law of the country at the expence of debasing its ecclesiastical law, however it may sooth the ears of statesmen and the sycophants of statesmen, is at least not very becoming in a church-court. Sir, I am sorry to find the reverend doctors of our Church coming over to this new mode of reasoning. They have received some new light which I cannot take upon me to explain; for I am what may be called an old-fashioned Presbyterian. I allow that we are to attend to the laws of the land; but, Sir, we must attend to another and a higher consideration, the laws of Jesus Christ. We are entrusted with the government of his Church. We are to judge in the spirit of the Gospel who are fit shepherds for his flocks; and, while we keep in view this great, this important trust, we will find the civil law but a secondary consideration, however respectable. Sir, I was sorry to hear so much said in favour of ambition in our clergy, and that too by a member of so high rank. If such be the motives of a clergyman for entering into holy orders, he may rise in the world, but he will never be esteemed. Our Church is not formed for worldly ambition. By the same pains and costly education necessary to qualify us for the work of the ministry, we might make our way to thousands and ten thousands. The true ambition, the honour, and the glory of a minister of the Church of Scotland, should be a faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties of that office, the importance



importance of which spreads as wide as the eternal concerns of mankind. By such a conduct he may hope to attain to what is infinitely superior to any sordid views of temporal gain, or even to all the applause of men which literary performances may acquire. We have been told, that the interests of learning would suffer, should the choice or approbation of their pastor be permitted to the people. Sir, I am under no such apprehension. I see with pleasure many young men chosen by the people who for real learning may vie with any of the unpopular divines. I maintain that a contrary principle must be much more fatal to learning. Divines, who know that it is absolutely necessary for them to be acceptable to the people, will at least have a grave and decent deportment, will at least lead such a life as is favourable to the calm pursuits of literature; whereas, if it shall be understood that the benefices of our Church are to be obtained merely by the favour of patrons, room will be given for the lowest arts of rising, for the vilest flattery and prostitution of character, to please the patrons. Instead of scholars among our divines, we shall have jolly companions, men who, instead of reproving the vices of the great, as in conscience bound to do, shall sooth and cajole them in those courses which lead to destruction. It gives me both concern and indignation to hear our fellow-christians, the commons of this country, treated with a kind of supercilious contempt, and that too by clergymen, who ought to love and value them, otherwise I am afraid they will be of very little service in their profession. Sir, the common people are not so weak, are not so prejudiced, as some amongst us would represent them. The common people have common-sense, that great gift of Heaven, which neither rank nor riches, no, nor even education, can confer. The common people have a plain, a solid discernment, which enables them to distinguish between right and wrong, perhaps more judiciously than they can do who are over-refined; and, as a friend to liberty, and to the great original rights of mankind, independent of all accidental and adventitious circumstances, I shall always warmly support the cause of the common people. It has been said, that the decisions of our Church have occasioned all our unhappiness. I agree in the proposition, though in a different sense from what it was meant by those who threw it out. Sir, the rigorous, the unconstitutional decisions of our Church have been harshly attempting to wreath about our necks that galling yoke of patronage which neither we nor our fathers have been able to bear. I have no distrust of the civil authority. We all agree in having the most sincere attachment to our most gracious sovereign. The best Presbyterians have ever been the steadiest

friends to the house of Brunswick, as it is to the glorious revolution that we are indebted for so much civil, so much religious liberty. I am persuaded our most gracious sovereign has no hand in the oppression which this country suffers from patronage, and, were the matter properly represented to him, I dare believe he would readily afford relief. But, Sir, we have certain petty tyrants amongst us, certain understrappers who, from a paucity ambition, and wretched desire of providing for creature comforts connected with them, have been driving our ecclesiastical policy to an extremity of rigour. But, Sir, the spirit of the people of this country cannot long tamely brook such usage. We know what they have done in former times; and it is with the utmost satisfaction that I see such exertions as have of late appeared. In the present case there is the utmost inexpediency in the proposed settlement. I cannot but consider seriously what a handle we shall give to our enemies if we order so violent a settlement. If we order so violent a settlement, we shall scatter several thousands of his Majesty's faithful subjects, several thousands, who have a warm and affectionate regard for our Church, who are loth to leave us, and who will not leave us, unless we drive them from us by oppressive conduct. As a good subject, must oppose such conduct. If our people are once driven from that Church in which they have been educated, I do not say they will become Papists, for that is not the genius of this country; but, it is to be feared, they will be tossed about by every wind of doctrine, and become the prey of the various designing sectaries which abound amongst us. Dissevered from their Mother Church, their connection with the excellent constitution of their country must be not a little loosened. With what heart can they go forth to support a government which treats them so unkindly? I am not moved by the learned, historical disquisition which we have heard with regard to the foundation of ecclesiastical benefices. It is not too late in the night to enter into the much debated question of tythes. But, Sir, I would beg leave to make two observations. In the first place, that, supposing those endowed churches to have the power of settling ministers in them, we ought to have a regard to the pious purpose of the founders. They surely did not mean that their endowments should be useless. They meant, that they should be conferred on those who might fully answer the intention, having a regular ministry. We, Sir, the trustees for those very founders, are to judge of the expediency of settlements according to circumstances. And what circumstance can be more important than whether the people approve of the presentee or not, whether a pastoral relation in the true Christian



established between him and them, his settlement will tend to edification, will be for the good of souls? Secondly, Sir, let us not forget our own sacred duty, our own importance as the ministers of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is our province to judge whether a presentee should be set over a flock, whatever way the temporal concerns may have been settled. It is our province to see, that all things be done to the glory of God; and we are traitors to our holy religion, if we make it subservient to civil considerations. Even in a civil view, how much superior is the system of the friends of the people to that of those who would have despised and oppressed them! how beautiful, how comfortable, how agreeable to true civil liberty, is it to see the people of a parish on the Lord's-day, the day of rest and religion, flocking to church in their best clothes, with cheerful countenances and contented hearts, to attend the administration of divine ordinances by a pastor whom they love and revere, whom they look upon as their spiritual father! Men thus situated will be knit together like brethren, and will form the solid defence of our constitution both in church and state. Whereas, when a pastor, whom the people are averse, is thrust in upon them, they become like sheep having no shepherd; they wander from one place of worship to another, their spirits are broken, their tempers are soured, and they have no encouragement to venture any thing in their country's cause. They cannot be excited to exert, *pro aris & focis*, for their religion and domestic security. The latter they may perhaps enjoy; but the former is denied them by the regular establishment. Sir, whatever civility or compliance may be found in some of the clergy of this Church, I am one of those who am not to be bullied by professed lawyers, or men of high office, who have power amongst us. Here there is no distinction. We are all brethren in one sense; we all have an equal right to judge, and we are all bound to maintain that right. I am not that we are not fettered by the civil law when justly considered. If it has been abused of late, we are not answerable. The great interests of religion should not be in our hands. The emblem of the Church of Scotland is "*the bush that burned, yet was not consumed*." I trust the emblem shall be always just. Let us honestly do our duty; and, if the Church of Scotland must be ruined, let not the injury be on us."

The vote was then called; the form of which is this. The state of the vote, in this case was *affirm* or *reverse*, being intimated by the Moderator from the pulpit, the deputy-clerk reads it aloud. He then, with an audible voice, reads from a list arranged according to the several districts, each member's name, who answers

either *affirm* or *reverse*. The principal clerk, who sits at a table in the centre of the house, has a column for *affirm*, and another for *reverse*, and marks each vote when given upon the column to which it belongs; and, after the list is finished, he delivers his book to the Moderator, who reads to the house how the question has carried. This night it was read out to have carried *reverse* by a majority of *two*. Mr. Freebairn, and some other members who had also marked the votes, contested this, and maintained that it had carried *affirm*. A warm debate ensued. Mr. Freebairn said, "This morning, Sir, we were told from the bar, that there would be *cita mors, aut victoria lata*; but, Sir, something very wonderful and unexpected has happened. We have both *cita mors* and *victoria lata*. I aver, that the question carried *affirm*, and yet it seems we must hold it to be *reverse*."

The house at last came to a resolution, that the official authority of their clerk was not to be arraigned, as, till some other mode of ascertaining the result of a vote was settled, it was absolutely necessary that the report of the clerk should be final. The judgement therefore was, "Reverse the sentences of the Presbytery and Synod, and order the Presbytery to proceed to the settlement of Mr. Thomson at St. Ninian's with all convenient speed, according to the rules of the Church. Against this judgement many protests were taken.

We cannot dismiss this cause without doing justice to an ingenious young barrister, the Hon. Mr. Henry Erskine, by presenting our readers with two passages from The Case of the Respondents, the People of St. Ninians, drawn by him.

"The respondents insist, that, upon the general principle, something more is required in a minister than an unblemished character; learning and abilities to discharge his office, and health and vigour to support him in the exercise of his duty. Before that pastoral relation can be constituted between him and his flock, which is necessary to promote both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the parties concerned, he must receive the regard, esteem, and confidence, of the parish whose pastor he is appointed to be. They must not only approve of his doctrines, but his method of communicating them; they must not only approve of his moral character and conduct in life, but they must be pleased and won by his manner and address. They must not only have a personal respect, but a love for him. In short, his ministering amongst them with success will depend more upon a thousand private circumstances, of which they ought to be satisfied, than upon the more strong and evident lines of his character, which procured him his licence from the Church, or his presentation from the patron. It is from a neglect of these



considerations in patrons, and from a mistaken zeal in the church-courts for supporting its government, that many of the clergy, though blameless in their life and conversation, and by their education fitted for the exercise of their duty, lead comfortless and unhappy lives, without the regard or esteem of their parishioners; and that many parishes live uninstructed, and in every respect in a worse situation than if they had no teacher at all.

"But it is not arguments drawn from religion alone that should influence the decision of the Venerable Court in this cause. Civil and religious principles in every country are closely connected with each other; what affects the one must of consequence affect the other. The effect of a desertion and secession from the Church, and its principles and regulations, is a certain degree of departure from that good order and regularity that ought to distinguish the conduct and character of the citizen as well as the Christian. The bold exertions of the right of patronage, made by the supreme ecclesiastical court, have of late years shewn themselves in the many schisms and secessions that have taken place all over Scotland; in the same manner that the imprudent, though perhaps just, exertions of parliamentary power have of late, in our neighbouring country, let loose amongst its commons the spirit of licentiousness and sedition. Every thing that is lawful is not expedient to be done. Whenever its consequences are worse than letting it alone, a wise legislature will sacrifice rights to good policy: so the respondents hope the Venerable Court will be inclined to think in the present case."

We shall only add a repartee of the Reverend Mr. Freebairn's. In the course of some of the debates, one Mr. Duff, a warm country clergyman, happened to talk of the party against his very strongly, and called them his enemies. Principal Robertson, upon this, got up, and expatiated on the indecency of the expression, *enemy*, in an as-

sembly of Christian Divines, where moderation should reign. The thing was like to grow somewhat serious; and poor Duff was not without danger of a reprimand. Mr. Freebairn, who, though firm and somewhat rough, has good-nature equal to his quickness, replied as follows: "Moderator, I am sorry that a word, which has dropped from the mouth of our country brother, has given so much offence to the Reverend Principal Sir, the Reverend Principal should remember, that he was once young and raw and warm like our country brother. He has now indeed attained to that coolness and composure, and command of himself, so well becoming the dignity of his station. But he should not forget, that there was time when a violent contest was in the house, when parties ran very high, and when we heard of their leaders under the denomination of officers and staff-officers; and, these are not warlike terms, I know not what can be called such. I say, Sir, the Reverend Principal should not forget when he himself once was, and should have feeling of lenity and indulgence for our country brother, who I am persuaded thinks no evil. And, Sir, to go a little further, do beg leave to maintain, that the worst enemy may be very well used in an assembly of Christian divines; for, when the sons of God are met, Satan is in the midst of them, and he is the great enemy of us all."

\* \* \* Our readers will please to be informed that the above specimens of oratory, which evidently shew the present style of speaking in the Church of Scotland to be very different from what has been published as Presbyterian Eloquence, do by no means give a perfect idea of the abilities displayed in the Venerable Assembly. There were many more speeches than are here mentioned; and of those mentioned our correspondent candidly says, that he has not full notes, and in some places has been obliged to do his best to supply what was wanting.

## AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS

### ARTICLE I.

*THE History of Hindostan, from the Death of Akber to the complete Settlement of the Empire under Aurengzebe. To which are prefixed, I. A Dissertation on the Origin and Nature of Despotism in Hindostan. II. An Enquiry into the State of Bengal; with a Plan for restoring that Kingdom to its former Prosperity and Splendor. By Alexander Dow, Esq; Lieutenant-colonel in the Company's Service. 4to. 11. 1s. Becket, &c.*

This volume comprehends the transactions of the Mogul empire from the year 1605 to the year 1669 of the Christian era. It abounds with a variety of interesting in-

cidents, which are narrated with a strength of imagination, and an elegance of language that have been rarely equalled. If this performance has any essential fault, it seems to be a profusion of ornament, which would better suit the fables invented by romancers than the facts recorded by real history. The essays prefixed are fraught with useful and seasonable observations upon the state of the British dominions in that part of the world.

II. *Lettres de Madame la Marquise de Pompadour: Depuis 1746 jusqu'à 1752. clusivement. An English Translation of the same Book. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Cadell.*

It is, we believe, far from being con-



these letters are the genuine correspondence of the celebrated personage to whom they are ascribed. But, whoever be the author, they must be acknowledged to be written with great spirit and ability. Two volumes had already been printed, and the present publication compleats the work.

III. *The Indiscreet Connection; or, the History of Miss Lester.* 12mo. 2 vols. 5s. Noble.

This performance deserves to be distinguished from the usual inundation of trash which flows from the circulating libraries. The design of it is to warn persons in the inferior ranks of life against giving their daughters an education superior to their fortune; and the danger of unequal friendships, and imprudent connections with people of high life, is judiciously pointed out.

IV. *The Involuntary Inconstant; or, the History of Miss Francfort. A Novel.* By the Editor of the *Fatal Compliance.* 12mo. 5s. Jones.

One of the filliest of those contemptible compilations from which we wished to separate the last-mentioned performance.

V. *The Rise and Practice of Imprisonment on personal Actions examined; and a Mode of amending offered, reconciling the ancient and modern Practice, in Aid both of Debtor and Creditor.* By a Barrister at Law, 8vo. Wilkie.

The intention of the author appears to be good; nor can too much be said upon the necessity of the present practice in these cases, and the necessity of distinguishing between the honest and fraudulent debtor. We hope the legislature will, at length, see the necessity of effectually interposing. But we question much whether the present performance will contribute in any degree towards the procuring of the desired remedy. It is wrote in a stile that is singularly unsmooth, and in many places hardly intelligible.

VI. *An Enquiry into the Practice and Liberty of pressing by the King's Commission; and on a Consideration of the Methods in use to supply the Fleets and Armies of England. From the earliest Periods of the English Law and History to the present Time.* 8vo. Almon.

The author of this pamphlet has endeavoured, not without ability, to shew that pressing by the king's warrant is illegal; and that the arguments used in favour of it are founded upon misrepresentation and mistake. If it is justified by necessity, he thinks it ought to be rendered lawful by an act of the legislature. But a good minister, he affirms, should find out some more unexceptionable method of manning the navy than the present absurd and barbarous practice. This subject, however, he does not enter upon at any length.

VII. *Travels through Holland, Flanders, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Lapland,*

*Russia, the Ukraine, and Poland, in the years 1768, 1769, and 1770. In which is particularly minuted, the present State of those Countries respecting their Agriculture, Population, Manufactures, Commerce, the Arts, and useful Undertakings.* By Joseph Marshall, Esq; 8vo. 3 vols. 15s. Almon.

Several circumstances join to render the subject of these travels interesting. The northern parts of Europe have been seldom visited from motives of curiosity; and the best accounts we have of those countries are of so old a date that they cease to be authentic. They have been uniformly copied however by successive geographical writers, while the state of the nations they describe has been incessantly varying; so that the books from which we expect information are more apt to mis-lead than to instruct us.—The design of Mr. Marshall's publication is to supply this defect, and to give us the most satisfactory intelligence with regard to the present situation of those kingdoms.—The work contains many observations which are both new and important; and the reader will observe with pleasure, that the author has been ever more anxious to retail such information as he derived from intelligent men, in the course of his tour, than to obtrude upon the public his own hasty or conjectural conclusions.—It were to be wished, that to that candour, that impartiality, that perfect good-humour, which he seems to possess, and which so well besit the traveller, he had been able to have added that elegance and accuracy of stile which a refined age expects in the author. In this particular, he is upon many occasions highly deficient.

VIII. *The Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College, Oxford. Chiefly compiled from original Evidences. With an Appendix of Papers never before printed.* By Thomas Warton, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, and of the Society of Antiquaries. 8vo. 6s. Davies, &c.

Sir Thomas Pope whose life is the subject of these memoirs, was born in the year 1508, at the end of the reign of Henry the seventh, and died in 1559. He is a conspicuous instance of a person, not bred to the church, who, tho' of an obscure family and inconsiderable fortune, raised himself to opulence and honourable employments in the reign of Henry VIII. Under Edward VI. a sudden check was given to the career of his prosperity, because of his attachment to the catholic religion. He was restored to favour at the succession of Mary; and, during the four last years of that queen, he was entrusted with the custody of the princess Elizabeth, at Hatfield. His prodigious property, though a consequence of the dissolution of religious houses, was acquired with the reputation of the most disinterested integrity. And a great portion of it was employed in the foundation of Trinity college, not amid the terrors of a death-bed.



death-bed, nor in the dreams of old-age, but in the prime of life, and the vigour of understanding. The work before us is wrote with elegance and judgement, and contains many curious and valuable anecdotes of the times in which he lived.

IX. *Sermons to the rich and studious, on Temperance and Exercise, with a Dedication to Dr. Cadogan. By a Physician. 8vo. 1s. Dilly.*

This pamphlet is not more strongly recommended to public notice by the importance of the subjects it treats, than by the spirit and good sense with which it is written. The author's observations are all judicious; many of them are original; and there appears, through the whole of this performance, a candour and liberality of sentiment which must give universal satisfaction.

X. *An Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius. By Francis Buller, Esq; of the Middle Temple, 4to. Bathurst.*

This work, the author informs us, owes its origin to a collection of notes formerly made by the present Lord Chancellor for his own private use. It contains a brief, and not incomplete summary of the laws, and the practice of the courts, respecting the points of which it undertakes to treat. It may be of use to the practical lawyer. By the nature of the stile and composition, it seems intended for no other class of men.

XI. *An Assemblage of Coins, fabricated by the Authority of the Archbishops of Canter-*

bury. By Samuel Pegge, M. A. 4to. T. Snelling.

To a complete list of the metropolitical coins, which are well engraved, the author has added an essay on the origin, the nature, and the history, of these subordinate mints, and two dissertations on similar subjects. I. On a fine coin of Ælfred the Great with his head; II. On the famous Unic of the late Mr. Thoresby, supposed to be a coin of K. Edwin, but shewn to be a penny of Edward the Confessor. Wherein a plan is laid down for re-engraving Sir Andrew Fountain's Tables of the Saxon Coins.

The lover of antiquities will here find some curious facts. But we question much whether the adept will agree with the author in the conclusions he chooses to draw from them.

XII. *The Tour of Holland, Dutch Brabant, the Austrian Netherlands, and Part of France, in which is included a Description of Paris and its Environs. 8vo. 3s. Kearley.*

This book may be of advantage to those who travel. The names and value of the different coins are ascertained, and compared to the English; the distance from place to place is marked; the mode and expence of travelling is particularized; and a brief description is given of every place worthy of the attention of a stranger.—When the author pretends to talk of the manners and customs of the people, he seems to have got quite out of his depth; and we are shocked with low prejudice, and the grossest misrepresentation.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

### PROLOGUE,

*Written and spoken by HONSTON-STEWART NICCOLSON Esq; \* on his attempting the Character of Richard III. at Greenock.*

TO-NIGHT a thund'ring genius shakes  
your stage;  
He comes to roar, to mouth, to storm and  
rage, [engage.  
Conscious such powers your passions must  
So clear the stage there!—Ladies, by your  
favour, [clever.  
(Nay, I don't joke) I'll show ye something  
Why don't ye clear, and make 'em stand  
about? [spout,  
These rascals there they would not have me  
I know the cause;—'tis jealousy, for-  
sooth;— [the truth.—  
Tho', faith! the dogs have reason,—that's  
Well, ladies, would you choose a horrid  
Nay, only but by way of specimen? [scene?

Ay, we'll have a horrid scene.

—Ah!—  
I see your wonder at my tragic stare,—  
But 'tis my way,—I generally prepare,—  
I know too well the secrets of our trade,  
To speak one mouthful 'till my face be made  
For, by the previous fixing of each feature,  
I so far trick, and take the start of nature,  
That long ere she would make ye one w  
face,

I'm tow'ring in the zenith of grimace.—  
But I am tedious;—let example teach;—  
Shall we go back, and finish off our speech?  
Ay.

“ Ah! bless my soul! what means this  
dismal voice?

Did n't ye think that rather wanted noise?  
We'll try it again—

“ See thou deliver to my lord this letter.”  
Ay, that's like acting,—(that's a damn  
deal better,)

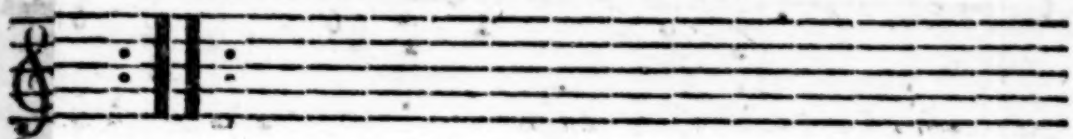
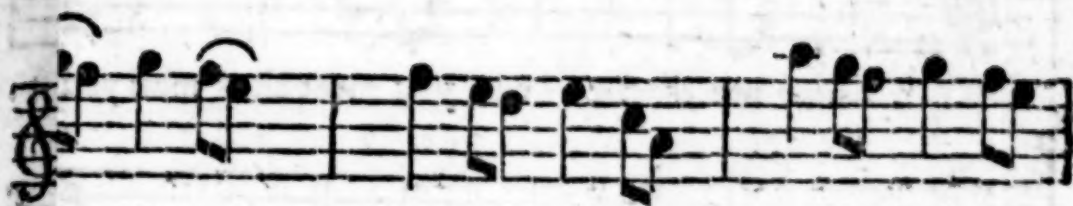
The

\* This gentleman has uncommon talents as a tragedian. On a bet with Sir Michael Stewart his father, of a hog-shead of wine, he played Richard publicly, and with great applause, and a handsome sum was collected for the poor by this exhibition. Being a very zealous admirer of Mr. Garrick, he paid him the tribute of these verses.



# No. VIII.

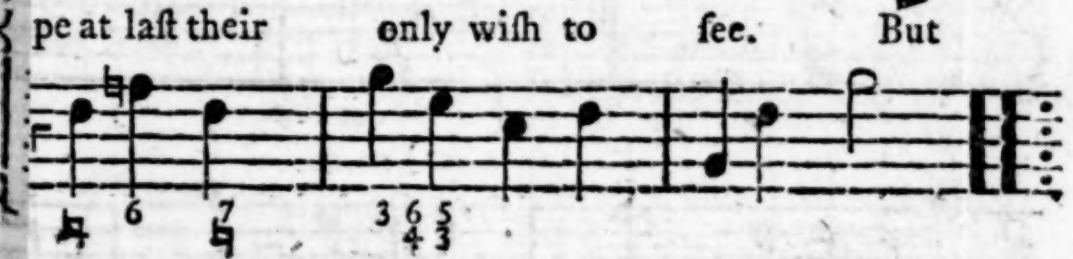
J T.



Thouple, lead up the middle and cast off 7 hands four round



R S.

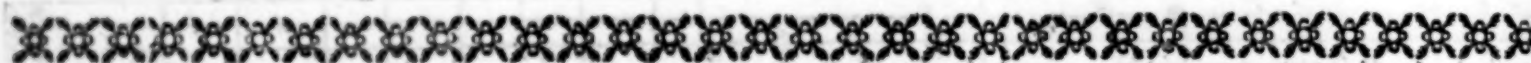


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# THE ROUN

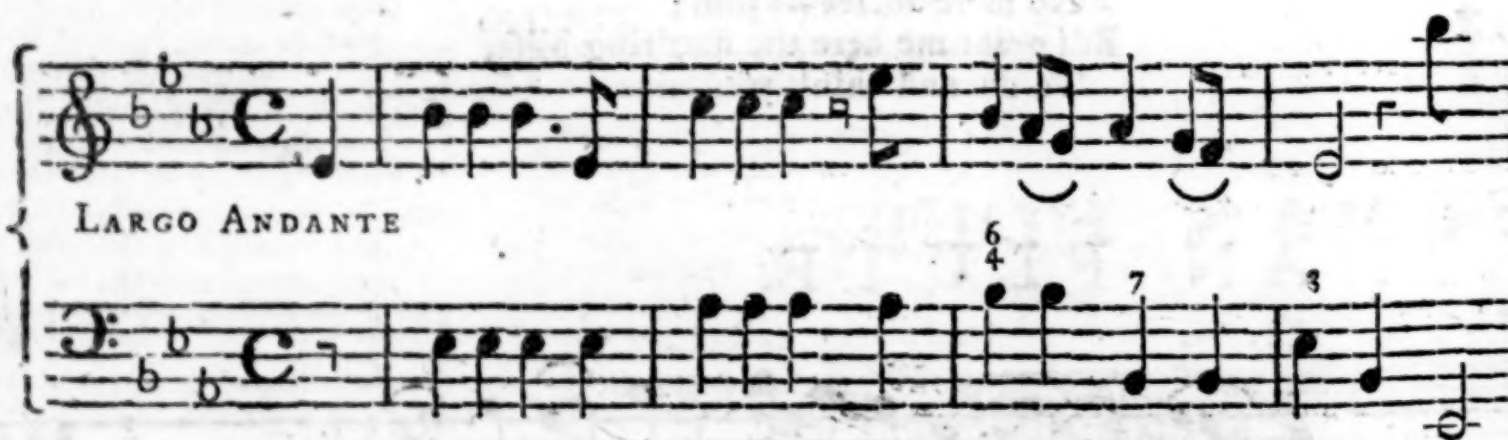


The first man set across to the second woman and turning - the woman do the far  
at bottom right and



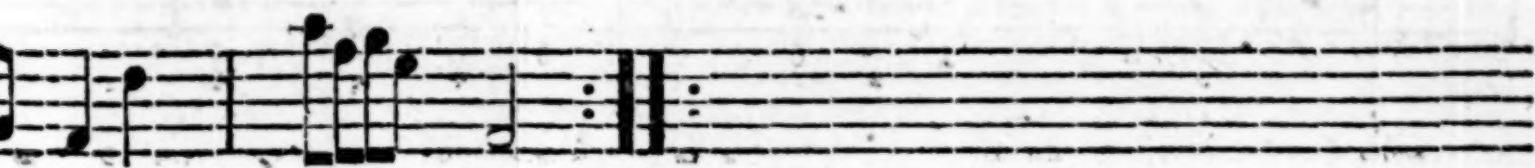
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Set by Mr, JACK

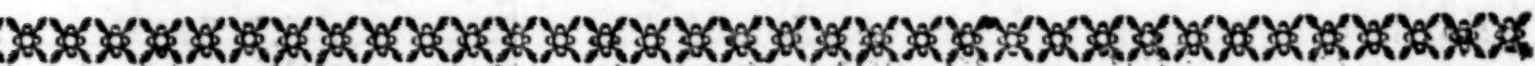




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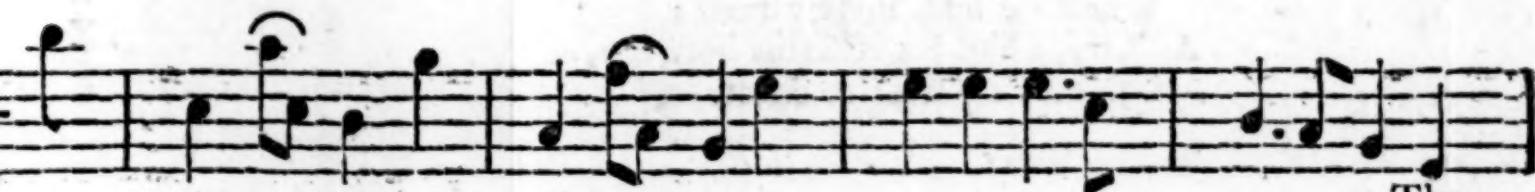


the same  $\therefore$  cross over two couple, lead up the middle and cast off  $\neg$  hands four round  
right and left at top.



# AYY HOURS,

ACKSON of EXON.



e; My longing eyes may hope at last their only wish to fee. But



THE

# THE HEAVY HO

how my Delia will you meet the man you've lost so long, Will

love in all your pulses beat and tremble on your tongue.

Will you in ev'ry look declare,  
 Your heart is still the same?  
 And heal each idly anxious care  
 Our fears in absence frame?  
 Thus Delia thus I paint the scene,  
 When we shall shortly meet;  
 And try what yet remains between,  
 Of loit'ring time to cheat.

## FOR THE GE



# HOURS CONTINUED.

Will love in all your pul - ses beat, and tremble on your tongue? Will

ongue.

6 5 6 4 7 5 5 6 6 4 6 4

6 9 3 6 3 9 3 6 6 7 7

But if the dream that sooths my mind,  
 Shall false and groundless prove;  
 If I am doom'd at length to find,  
 You have forgot to love:  
 All I of Venus ask is this,  
 No more to let us join;  
 But grant me here the flatt'ring bliss,  
 To die and think you mine.

## GERMAN FLUTE.

# FINUED.

- ses beat, and tremble on your tongue? Will

ne dream that sooths my mind,  
 false and groundless prove;  
 doom'd at length to find,  
 have forgot to love:  
 Venus ask is this,  
 ore to let us join;  
 nt me here the flatt'ring blifs,  
 e and think you mine.

# U T E.



## THE ODE,

Performed at the Opening of the new Exhibition-Room of the Royal Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain, written by Mr. Lloyd, and set to Music by Mr. Hook.

—*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter Artes  
Emollit Mores, nec finit esse ferus.*

OVID.

'T WAS where grim Mars with ruin  
strew'd the plain,  
And wide display'd the terrors of his reign,  
While Discord wav'd her crimson wings,  
Dripping with the blood of kings,  
Britannia wept forlorn to see  
Death revel 'midst her progeny;  
Then ask'd of Heav'n to temper, not debase,  
The savage fierceness of her warlike race.  
Ye Powers! soothe a mother's care;  
Propitious to a mother's pray'r  
Vouchsafe a boon that may assuage  
My martial island's burning rage!  
The Pen, the Pencil, and the Lyre  
Might gentler bravery inspire,  
And manners mild infuse—  
Then send, O Heaven! the muse!

Her pray'r prevail'd—from Heav'n the muse  
descends,

And in her train each lib'ral Art attends.

In softer murmurs let the hills  
Pour down fresh Heliconian rills;  
Ye vales, with groves of laurel swell,  
The muse now deigns with you to dwell.

Hark! thro the enchanted isle  
The choir of Phœbus sings!  
They teach the warrior's brow to smile,  
And tame the heart of kings!

Tame not enfeeble—firmer is the steel  
When made the polish of the file to feel.

The sister of the Pencil came  
With these—another and the same—  
She came and lent her plastic hand  
To humanize the savage land:  
Iris on her steps attended,  
And the mimic colours blended.

Hail! wondrous art! whose power is such,  
With mightiest magic fraught,  
It gives with a Promethean touch  
To colour life and thought!

Not Ægypt's skill so well can save,  
And give the form t' elude the grave;  
When Fate condemns, thy hand reprints,  
And after death the person lives!

Vain are the ravages of time;  
Thy Pencil gives eternal prime:  
When Delia moulders in the tomb,  
On canvass she retains her bloom.

From thee a new creation grew,  
Adorn'd with ev'ry living hue  
That Phœbus' orb illumines:  
Each moral quality, no more  
Abstracted notions, as before,  
A person'd shape assumes!

L 1

Each

Thou, faith, I'm not in cue, another time,  
I don't tickle ye, for rant and rhyme.  
I play'd a character but t'other night,—  
Damn me! I topt your Garrick out of fight.  
The jemmy dog,—I wish he had been there,—  
Dodd! it had made the little bully stare.  
He can't perform like me you must avow it,  
Nature (his oracle) she won't allow it,  
Do what he will, she's ever at his sleeve,  
Nor dares he speak, or look without her  
leave.

If he but stand, or walk, but turn or wheel,  
She, spaniel-like, must course him at his heel.  
The pilf'ring rogue has nothing of his own;  
'Tis she has taught him ev'ry thing he's done.  
Why, even in Hamlet, and his much-fam'd  
Lear,

Did n't I catch her whisp'ring in his ear?  
Upon my soul,—I speak without a joke—  
She tutor'd every syllable he spoke:  
And, whilst the croud admir'd the servile  
creature,

I'll take my oath that every word was Nature.  
And tho' 'tis twenty years since he began,  
You'll find no alteration in your man.

Twenty! 'tis more, since first he came about  
her; [her.

And yet the devil a foot he'll budge without  
I ask'd her once to let me see her plan,

But, slap, she pointed to her little man;  
In which her glaring vanity appear'd,  
Full conscious 'twas herself that she rever'd.

Observe (she said) and give him heedful  
note, [throat;

And leave your bellowing thro' that blust'ring  
Nor still with pompous and unmeaning air,

Storm without passion, without wonder stare;  
But thro' my various windings mark him still,  
And let my Garrick mould ye at his will.

He can instruct in every thing, I know,  
I told him all my secrets long ago." [free;

Ma'am, says I, methinks you're wond'rous  
How can ye take such liberties with me?

Did you e'er know, or see my face before?  
By heav'n, such treatment is not to be bore.

Did e'er I come within a thousand miles,  
To pilfer from you either tears or smiles?

No, Ma'am, I've been performing fifteen  
years, [ears;

Have broke the drums of twenty thousand  
Lining and mouthing still from scene to  
scene, [men;

Have stunn'd the women and amaz'd the  
And o'er the whole, with super-human roar,

Have squeez'd the quintessence of tragic  
power; [flat,

And since you urge me, Ma'am, I'll lay it  
On Jupiter! I never ow'd ye—that.

The beldam smil'd, and Garrick own'd 'twas  
true;

Sir, says I, and you may know it too,  
I was four years with the pamper'd  
creature;

And damn him, I despis'd him and his nature;  
They'd strangely change me, had they found  
the means, [scenes.

And rounds! she never gets behind our  
May, 1772.

Each passion by the *Pencil* dress'd  
Is better to the mind  
Than in the writer's page,  
And *Virtues*, which with languor pine  
When pedant moralists define,  
In cherub forms engage.

Picture, music of the eye,  
Might tempt a seraph from the sky,  
'Mid kindred forms on earth to roam,  
And think it is celestial home.

Less is the ardour cold narration gives,  
Or fame historic kindles in the breast,  
Than when the war in glowing colours lives,  
And heroes on the canvass field contest;  
And less energetic holy prelates call  
To penitence than Raphael's pictur'd Paul.

What were life without the muse?  
Toil that wisdom would refuse;  
Nought of living, but the breath,  
Days of blood, and nights of death.

Genius of arts! here turn thy eyes,  
Behold to thee this temple rise!  
Lo! thy priests, a sacred band,  
Round thy altar musing stand;  
The sweet enthusiasts deign t' inspire,  
And fill their breasts with thoughts of fire!  
When living tablets they design,  
Stamp thou thyself on ev'ry line;  
Teach the passions how to glow,  
And virtue's comely semblance shew;  
Bid her ev'ry charm unfold,  
And men reform as they behold.  
Let vice with Gorgon terrors scare,  
And bid her votaries beware—  
Open Clio's brightest page  
Where honour's noblest deeds engage!  
To make their charms still more inflame,  
Contrast them with the shade of shame!  
Let Brutus here each danger brave,  
And Cæsar stab his Rome to save.  
There teams of slaves, in tyrant's chain,  
Teach Britons slav'ry to disdain;  
And from Britannia's annals bring  
The portraits of a patriot king.

Albion, thus thy gifts possessing,  
Shall abound in every blessing;  
Greater shall her monarchs be;  
Nobler her nobility;  
To patriots shall her peasants turn,  
And with the love of freedom burn.

The Pow'r descends! from his auspicious  
[God.  
The temple lives, and shews the present

Behold! the Arts around us bloom,  
And this muse-devoted dome  
Rival the works of Athens and of Rome.

#### AN ODE to MAY.

TO vernal sweets, and od'rous flow'rs,  
I dedicate my lay;  
Assist me, all ye rural pow'rs,  
To sing the charms of May.

O, month of joy! enchanting scene!  
Teeming with gay delight,  
What bliss in thy soft blush is seen!  
What verdure feasts the sight!  
A thousand beauties charm my eyes,  
Where'er my fancy strays;  
The vary'd scenes still pleasing rise,  
Each something new displays.  
Now every thing's serenely gay,  
How blissful are the bow'rs!  
All nature speaks delightful May;  
How smoothly slide the hours!  
The earth does now her verdure spread;  
All nature calm and gay;  
Each tree now waves its leafy head,  
And gentle zephyrs play.  
And, whilst they fan th' ambient air,  
The birds their voices raise,  
And swell their throats with artless care,  
To chant their Maker's praise.  
With feeble wing, the bee now roves,  
And with unceasing toil,  
Murm'ring thro' the breezy groves,  
Culls all her flow'ry spoil.  
The lowing herds range o'er the mead  
With flow'rs and verdure dress'd;  
The bleating flocks as happy feed;  
And all the plain is blest.  
No stormy wind disturbs the waves;  
The stream now smoothly glides;  
The brook its banks in quiet laves,  
And silently subsides.  
Now swallows wing the dewy glades  
As thwart the lawns they fly;  
To rivulets and cooling shades  
The rustic sylvans hie.  
Stretch'd on the grass, the rural swain  
The reeds with music fills,  
And joys to pipe his artless strain,  
Re-echo'd by the hills.  
And, when the landscape fades in night,  
The rustic throng advance,  
And on the plain, with brisk delight,  
Lead on the cheerful dance.

M. GROOM

#### THE PATRIOT'S SOLILOQUY.

##### A PARODY.

O H, Liberty! my boasted end and aim  
Gold, Pleasure, Fame, Applause,  
Whate'er thy name—  
That phantom form, which heaves the vulgar  
By which I shift to live, nor fear to die;  
Which still so near me, yet beyond me lie  
O'erlook'd, seen double by a Patriot's eye  
Plant of North-Briton seed, if dropp'd by thee  
Where grow'st thou now a fair and stat-  
tree?  
Wide-spreading to Guildhall's propiti-  
Or hang'st thou dangling on a sheriff's chair  
Say, do'st thou lurk in Crosby's patriot brea-  
Or, drench'd in Port-wine at a city-feast



Where grows? where grows it not?—My  
 gainful toil  
 Nor shames the culture, nor the golden soil.  
 Fix'd to no spot, th' infatuation spread  
 East, West, North, South, like lightning  
 swift it sped.  
 The cup I have, it gain'd me purchase-free.  
 So may it ever speed!—It ne'er shall dwell  
 with me.

*The KITE, a FABLE.*

MY waking dreams are best conceal'd;  
 Much folly, little good they yield.  
 But now and then I gain when sleeping,  
 A friendly hint that's worth the keeping.  
 Lately I dream'd of one, that cry'd,  
 "Beware of self, beware of pride;  
 When you are prone to build a Babel,  
 Recall to mind this little fable."  
 Once on a time a Paper-kite  
 Was mounted to a wondrous height,  
 Where, giddy with its elevation,  
 It thus express'd self-admiration.  
 See, how yon crouds of gazing people  
 Admire my flight above the steeple:  
 How would they wonder if they knew  
 All that a Kite, like me, can do?  
 Was I but free I'd take a flight,  
 And pierce the clouds beyond their sight.  
 But, ah! like a poor prisoner bound,  
 My string confines me near the ground.  
 I'd brave the Eagles tow'ring wing  
 Might I but fly without a string.  
 It tug'd and pull'd, while thus it spoke,  
 To break the string—at last it broke,  
 Depriv'd at once of all its stay,  
 In vain it tried to soar away;  
 Unable its own weight to bear,  
 It flutter'd downwards thro' the air;  
 Unable its own course to guide,  
 The wind soon plung'd it in the tide.  
 Ah! foolish Kite, thou had'st no wing;  
 How could'st thou fly without a string—  
 My heart replied, "O Lord, I see  
 How much this Kite resembles me.  
 Forgetful, that by thee I stand,  
 Impatient of thy ruling hand,  
 How oft I've wish'd to break the lines  
 Thy wisdom for my lot assigns?  
 How oft indulg'd a vain desire,  
 For something more, or something higher!  
 And, but for grace and love divine,  
 A fall thus dreadful had been mine.

JONATHAN CARGOT.

*Observations on the present State of Knowledge in this Nation, and the injury accruing to it from the Monthly Reviews.*

It is fashionable to commend the present times as very enlightened, and in one sense the praise is certainly deserved. That number of books, which are daily spawning from the press, have disseminated amongst the lower classes of mankind several moral and political opinions, known only to the

learned of former ages, is indeed true. But if by this encomium be meant, that the POWERS OF THOUGHT and REASON are as much exercised now (especially upon religious subjects) as in the last century, it is certainly false. Every new combination of opinions makes the formation of another combination less difficult; and every new book renders the manufacture of another more easy. Thus are works multiplied without the aid of invention; and opinions combined without the assistance of reasoning. In such an age, therefore, how useful might those periodical works be, which give an account of new publications, if they were conducted upon large and liberal principles by men of real learning and good abilities. But when, on the contrary, they are manufactured, like most of those in this nation, by the slaves of booksellers, and the tools of parties, they effectually tend to the extinction of genius, and the annihilation of reason. To these ends (upon religious subjects in particular) no works have so much tended as some of the REVIEWS. Their chief method of judging of an author, for a series of years, has been by his OPINIONS, not by his ARGUMENTS. Did a writer entertain any notions called orthodox, or did he shew himself a friend to episcopacy and the Church of England, however close his reasoning, or acute his investigation, they treated him (if his work was not before much known) either as a fool or as a madman. Did a writer shew himself to be an ARIAN, he was certain of being represented as tolerably clever; but, if a SOCI-NIAN, he was sure of being pointed out as a prodigy of ingenuity, though he advanced not a single interpretation of a text but what was to be found in Goadby's *Illustration of the Scriptures*. We may, indeed, thank God, that we enjoy in this nation a liberty of the press, unrestrained by the IMPRIMATUR of civil or ecclesiastical authority; but even this, though it might have operated more extensively, could not more effectually have suppressed the progress of truth, and the advancement of knowledge, than the REVIEWS have, so far as their influence extended. Though, thanks to the Christian moderation of our civil and ecclesiastical governors, every man's life and property is secure, whatever are his speculative notions; yet, to the disgrace of Christianity, and of that toleration by which the REVIEWERS are themselves protected, they have persecuted with the fellest rancour, and aspersed with the most illiberal abuse, the reputation of every one who has materially differed from them in religious opinions. Every attack on our religious establishment has been secure of a passport to the notice of the public, and of particular marks of approbation from the Reviewers, however weak

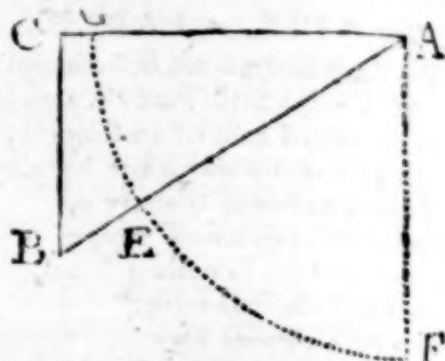
in argument, or vulgar in abuse\*; they are only the defences of it which have been endeavoured to be suppressed, and which have been branded with the utmost ignominy, unless where the *station* of the defender has made them for a moment conceal their antipathy to the cause. In such an age therefore, and such a country, where numbers "*pick up all their little knowledge from Reviews*," to be even *one* of the *best* reasoners on religious subjects would be no honour to *some* of the *worst* in former times.

These observations, it is hoped, will be the means of inducing some to pay more attention to the cultivation of a talent for *close reasoning*, the want of which is the grand *defideratum* of the present age. And they will, perhaps, teach all to pay no regard to the opinions of the REVIEWERS, whose *PARTIALITY* is either so flagrant as to commend arguments as good which they *know* to be bad, or their *INABILITY* is such, that they really cannot distinguish bad reasoning from good.

ARISTARCHUS.

To the AUTHOR, &amp;c.

I HAVE taken the liberty to send you the following solution to the question in Navigation, proposed in your useful Magazine for last month, page 180, which I hope will find a place in your next. I am,  
Richmond, Surry, Your humble servant,  
May 11, 1772. CHA. SPEEDING.



AC = to the alteration of long. 220'

A = to the lat. of 50° north

AB = to 250' her course

DF = to 90° or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the compass


DE = to 30°

30° = WSW near SWBW

or as 450' is to 675' ANSWER

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

TUESDAY, April 28.

 HIS day came on the election for an organist to St. Mary, Islington, when Miss Crooke (a pupil of Mr. Selby, organist of Allhallows, Bread-street, and St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill) was chosen, the numbers being, before six o'clock,

For Miss Crooke 112

Mr. Davis 12

Mr. Davis begged leave to decline the poll.

SATURDAY, May 2.

Mr. Adams, one of the gentlemen concerned in the Adelphi buildings, has taken the old excise-office in the Old Jewry, with a house belonging to the Mercers' company, in order to build a handsome square on that spot; and he has likewise taken up his freedom in the said company.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

At a court of common-council held this day, a petition from the justices of the county of Surry was read, praying the city to give their consent to a bill in the House of Commons for extinguishing their right of common to one acre of ground in St. George's Fields, for the purpose of building a new bridewell thereon. A motion was made to agree to the prayer of the petition,

which on a division was carried in the negative, three aldermen and sixty-five commoners, against eleven aldermen and fifty-one commoners. A motion was then made that the petition be referred to the committee of Bridge-house lands, for them to consider and report to the next court, which was carried in the affirmative. The court next proceeded to consider of the bill, now before a committee of the House of Commons, for uniting into one the several acts for regulating the new buildings in the city and places within the bills of mortality which was referred to the committee of city lands, for them to consider and report to the next. The Lord Mayor informed the court, that he had adjourned the session for the purpose of holding that court, and desired no more business might be proceeded upon, as the business at the sessions-house could not go on until he returned, but promised to call another court as soon as the above committees should be ready with their reports.

FRIDAY, 8.

This night, about eleven o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Jeffries, merchant, in Throgmorton-street, which entirely consumed the same, together with upwards of twenty other houses, and

\* Whoever has observed the appellations of masterly, ingenious, spirited, irrefragable, &c. so liberally bestowed by the Reviewers upon the productions of the petitioners in the late controversy, and their general condemnation of the performances on the other side, must immediately assent to the truth of these observations.



THURSDAY, 14.

This day was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, at which were present the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, president; Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, vice president; the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Radnor, the bishops of London, Winchester, Worcester, Salisbury, Norwich, Bangor, Lincoln, Oxford, St. David's, Peterborough, Chester, and Litchfield and Coventry, Mr. Baron Perrot, Sir Robert Ladbroke, the Hon. Mr. Harley, Mr. Alderman Crosby, Mr. Recorder, and Aldermen Peers, Halifax, Shakespear, Kennet, the sheriffs Wilkes and Bull, and many of the clergy and gentry. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Morrel, from Ruth ii. 20. "Blessed be he of the Lord, who hath not left off his kindness to the living and to the dead." The collections on the rehearsal and feast day were as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
On Tuesday, at St. Paul's	—	190	9 6
On Thursday, at ditto	—	172	14 9
Ditto at the hall	—	534	8 9
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		897	13 0

SATURDAY, 16.

At a court of a common-council the bill in the House of Commons for regulating the new buildings in the city, and several parts adjoining, was read, and several amendments proposed and agreed to. Ordered, that the city members be desired to assist in passing the said bill in the House of Commons. Ordered, that 150l. be paid out of the chamber of London to Mr. Wood, treasurer to the committee of builders, to assist them in prosecuting the same.

Ordered, that the committee of city lands do inquire how far the proprietors of the London bridge water-works have complied with the covenants of their leases of the several arches of London with relation to having a constant supply of water in case of fire, particularly at the late fire in Throgmorton-street, and to report their opinion to the next court.

A report of the committee appointed last year to encourage the bringing mackarell cheap to market was read; when it appeared that upwards of three million of mackarell had been brought to the London market, that a bounty had been paid on 17000, and that it was calculated that the whole quantity of mackarell sold in London was equal, as a supply of food to 3603 oxen. Ordered that the thanks of the court be given to that committee for their care and attention on that business.

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to examine if the several offices where the records and other papers of the city are kept, are sufficiently secure from fire, and report their opinion to some future court. A committee

the beautiful hall belonging to the company of drapers. Two of Mr. Jefferies's maid-servants are said to be missing; and about five this morning one of the walls of the houses fell down, by which accident a young fellow, who unfortunately stood too near, was killed. Among the number of houses destroyed and damaged are, those of Mr. Jefferies, a Russia merchant, where the fire began; Dr. Reeves, Mr. Ozorio, Mr. Augustine, Mr. Smith, the gunpowder office, Mess. Randall and Co. upholsters, Mr. Bowland, Mr. Hayward and Mrs. Hayes in Austin-Friars, several houses in White-Lion-court, Throgmorton-street, the greatest part of Draper's-hall, including their fine large room, &c. &c.

It is not easy upon such a melancholy occasion to procure satisfactory particulars of the damage done. The loss must be incredible. Mr. Jefferies stock of linens alone, at this season of the year, it is said, must amount to 30,000l. and most of the sufferers were men of opulence.

The Drapers company have saved all the furniture, pictures, &c. in their hall and court-room, particularly the fine antique marble chimney-piece therewith, the famous original picture of Henry Fitz-Alwin, Esq. first Lord-Mayor of London, finely preserved; another most capital full-length picture of Mary queen of Scots, and her son king James I. when six years old, said to be taken from life, and for which the company have been offered a large sum by the French king; but they lost their grand lantern at the bottom of their hall stairs, which cost upwards of 200l.

SUNDAY, 10.

Being the first Sunday in Easter term, the Lord-Mayor, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Alderman Allop, and the sheriffs went to St. Paul's, and heard an excellent sermon against curiosity, preached by Dr. Ridley from Acts xiii. 24. "For all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing;" which discourse he concluded with the words of king Solomon: "My son fear thou the Lord, and the king; and meddle not with them that are given to change." There was not one serjeant at law at church, and the judges did not accept of Mr. sheriff Wilkes's invitation to dine with him. The under sheriff Mr. Reynolds, after the sermon went to the pulpit door to invite the preacher to dine with his principal at Salter's hall, but Dr. Ridley being engaged to preach in the afternoon at Limehouse church, could not accept of the invitation: An instance of neither judge, serjeant, nor preacher dining with a sheriff the first Sunday in the three terms, in which they meet the Mayor and sheriffs of London at St. Paul's, has not been known for these many years past.

mittee of six aldermen and twelve commoners was accordingly appointed.

A motion was made, that 430l. be paid out of the chamber to the sufferers by fire at Grenada, which was referred to the next court.

Ordered, that a committee of six aldermen, and twelve commoners be appointed to enquire how far the members of that court have a right to be governors of the city hospitals; as also who has a right to appoint a person to collect the duty, scavage, &c.

MONDAY, 18.

This afternoon his royal highness the duke of Gloucester arrived from Italy in perfect health, and immediately waited on their Majesties at Kew.

THURSDAY, 21.

This morning about ten o'clock, the purser of the Ponsbourn East-Indiaman, Cap. Hough, arrived at the East-India house, with the news of the above ship being safe arrived off Portsmouth, from Bengal, after beating several weeks in the channel.

The Morse East-Indiaman (late) Horn, failed from St. Helena the 28th of March, in company with the Ponsbourn, and parted from her only a few days ago in the channel, so that she is hourly expected.

FRIDAY, 22.

The purser of the British King, Capt. Hoare, came to the East-India house, with the news of the above ship being arrived safe off the Start, from China and St. Helena. She left the Morse East-Indiaman and another ship at St. Helena; The Morse has buried three parts of her ship's company since she left England. The Ponsborne East-Indiaman has brought over two horses, which are only three feet high.

#### MARRIAGES.

March, 28. **JOHN CALL**, Esq; to Miss Philly Battie.—Mr. Christian, to Miss Ann Davie—Mr. Pollard, one of the most considerable manufacturers at Halifax, in Yorkshire, to Miss Roads—Mr. Maberly, coach-painter, to Miss Ann Richardson.

April 9. **Joseph Read**, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Foxhall—Mr. Cook, book-binder to the House of Commons, to Miss Eagle—Mr. Robert Salmon, brewer, to Miss Thornton—**Henry Bennett**, Esq; to Miss Wheeler.—**William Holmes**, Esq; to Miss Sarah Waterhouse.

#### B—NK—TS.

**Thomas Taylor**, of the Crange-road, St. Mary Magdalen, Surry, tanner.

**Simon Bendey**, of Church row, Aldgate, London, money-scrivener.

**William Wilson**, of St. George in the East, Middlesex, brewer.

**John Le Gros**, of London, merchant.

**Matthew Gambell**, of the Artillery-ground, in the

liberty of his Majesty's tower of London, hot-presser.

**William Warner**, of Burnet, in Hertfordshire, peruke maker, and brick-maker.

**William Hall**, late of Elisha, in Northumberland, dealer in wool.

**Samuel Miller**, of Rya, in Suffex, grocer.

**Thomas Foster**, of Carlisle, in Cumberland, Iron-monger.

**Stephen Westell**, late of Cricklade, in Wiltshire, shop-keeper.

**Abraham Lane**, of Ringwood, in Hants, mercer.

**James Churchill**, of Shrewsbury, grocer.

**Alexander Dashi**, of Manchester, merchant.

**Robert Haynes**, of Winchmore hill, Middlesex, dyer.

**Moses Hyams**, of Little Duke's-place, London,

**Isaac Marks**, of Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel,

and **Jacob Barnett**, of Gravel-lane, Houndsditch,

printers, bookellers, and partners.

**William Sowdon**, of Gardiner's-lane, Queenhythe, brewer.

**William Atkins**, of Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, laceman.

**Thomas Massie**, of King-street, Covent-garden, Middlesex, linen-draper.

**John Clarke**, late of Much hadham, Hertfordshire, dealer in cattle.

**John Biles**, late of Blandford forum, Dorsetshire, innholder.

**Charles Douglas Bowden**, late of the parish of Christchurch, Surry, pump-maker.

**William Mervin Dillon**, of Little Winchester-street, Allhallows, London Wall, London, merchant.

**Charles Lowndes**, late of Liverpool, Lancashire, but now of West Derby, in the said county, merchant.

**William Coxeter**, of St. Paul's Church-yard, Upholder.

**David Maine**, of James-street, Bedford-row, Middlesex, builder.

**Thomas Purford**, of Ashford, in Kent, brewer.

**James Facer**, of London, grocer.

**James Alcock**, of Cheapside, London, linen-draper.

**David Soutter**, of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, baker.

**Miles Barber**, of Liverpool, merchant.

**Thomas Hill**, of Liverpool, plumber and glazier.

**William Doley** and **David Harper**, of Sharp's Buildings, Tower-hill, dealers and copartners.

**Thomas Wollen**, of Drury-lane, woollen-draper.

**Isaac Mayes**, of Frome-Selwood, Somerset, clothier.

**Thomas Stephens**, of Princes-street, St. Anne, Westminster, taylor.

**John Bell**, of Brampton, Cumberland, butcher.

**Charles Tatlock**, of Lawrence-lane, London, Ware-houfeman.

**Richard Lee**, and **James Kunnlison**, of Southampton, linen-drapers and partners.

**James Foden**, of Liverpool, tallow chandler.

**John Naunton**, of Ipswich, baker.

**Daking Moore**, of London, grocer.

**John Grosse** and **Thomas Bedwell**, of Garret, in Surry, callico-printers and partners.

**John Fletcher**, of Gardner's-lane, Westminster, brewer.

**David Harper**, of Christ-church, in Middlesex, victualler.

**Benjamin Frere**, of Albemarle-street, St. George Hanover-square, vintner.

**Robert Miller**, of Drury-lane, woollen-draper.

**Mary Collimore**, of Bromley, in Middlesex, dyer, surviving partner of Patrick Augier, deceased.

**Patience Yandall**, otherwise **Phillipina Burton**, late of Cannon-row, Westminster, and now of St. Mary le Bone, Milliner.

**James Dormer**, of London, merchant.

**William Erisbane**, of Tufton street, in St. John Westminster.

**William Hards**, of New-Shoreham, in Suffex, merchant.

**James Woolley**, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, hop-merchant.

**Edward Lansdown the elder**, and **Edward Lansdown the younger**, of Wivelicombe, in Somersetshire, clothiers and partners.

**Richard Floyd**, of New-Sarum, Wilts. baker.

**William Drinkwater**, of Brentford, Middlesex, grocer.

**John Poney**, of Uxbridge, Middlesex, apothecary.

**Joseph Robinson**, of St. John at Hackney, victualler.



George Wiltshire, of Rudley, Wilts, baker and  
 hog-burher.  
 Samuel Robinson, of St. George, Middlesex, corn-  
 chandler.  
 Edward Rigg, of Liverpool, Lancashire, iron-  
 monger, dealer, and chapman.  
 Thomas Reeve, of the city of Worcester, victualler.  
 Alexander Warren, and Alexander Rhind, of Great  
 St. Helen's, London, merchants and copartners.  
 Henry Hale, of the parish of Fulham, Middlesex,  
 brewer.  
 William Hurst, of Wood Street, London, grocer.  
 Henry Levy, late of Cock-court, Poor Jewry-lane,  
 London, dealer and chapman.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, April 7. The go-  
 vernment, to prevent the abuse which  
 might result from the ordinance of the 28th  
 of June 1771, regarding adultery, on ac-  
 count of that crime being in a manner  
 looked upon with impunity, has revoked it,  
 and put that of the 27th of August, 1737,  
 in force, which inflicts a punishment on  
 those guilty of that crime.

The Queen Julia appeared in public ye-  
 sterday for the first time.

Copenhagen, April 12. At length some  
 particulars have transpired of what passed  
 before the great commission on the 6th inst.  
 which day will be memorable in the history  
 of this kingdom. The Queen Carolina is  
 condemned to perpetual imprisonment; and  
 consequently her marriage with the king our  
 sovereign is annulled. Though the court  
 has not yet thought proper to publish this  
 sentence, it is nevertheless true. Counsellor  
 Bang read the accusations against the queen,  
 which seemed to be pretty numerous, as they  
 filled four sheets of paper. The Attorney-  
 General Uldahl spoke in favour of the ac-  
 cused party, and acquitted himself with so  
 much eloquence in the cause of the young  
 queen, that he drew tears from the whole  
 audience. The five following questions gave  
 rise to great debates among the judges:  
 1st, How the divorce was to be performed?  
 2dly, What title the queen should have after  
 the dissolution of the marriage? 3dly, How  
 to act with respect to the young princess?  
 4thly, What pension should be allowed the  
 queen? 5th, What place should be fixed upon  
 for the queen's imprisonment?

Hamburgh, May 1. Advices from Co-  
 penhagen of good authority inform us, that  
 the king of Great Britain having granted to  
 the queen Matilda, his sister, a retreat in his  
 German territories, that queen will sail from  
 Hamburgh about the middle of the month  
 on board an English vessel, appointed to  
 carry her majesty to Stade, from whence she  
 will go to Zell. In the mean time the queen  
 enjoys much greater liberty than heretofore;  
 she uses the apartments on the second story  
 granted her, and she walks out frequently  
 upon the ramparts, attended by the grand  
 master, two ladies of the court, and the go-  
 vernor of the castle. The chevalier Keith,

envoy from his Britannick majesty, also visits  
 her whenever he pleases.

The fate of the counts de Struensee and  
 Brandt is now decided. The crimes they  
 were charged with, are as follow: Struensee  
 was convicted of having embezzled from the  
 king's coffers almost six tons of gold,  
 amounting to 125,000l. sterling: of having  
 expedited many orders from the cabinet,  
 without the king's knowledge; of having  
 been guilty of criminal conversation; of hav-  
 ing kept from the king, and never delivered  
 to him several letters sent to his majesty, &c.  
 Count Brandt was convicted of having been  
 privy to Struensee's criminal conversation,  
 and all his other crimes, without divulging  
 them; and of having laid violent hands on  
 the king's majesty, &c. Their sentences  
 were publickly read before the castle, and on  
 the 28th last, at eight o'clock in the morn-  
 ing, both the criminals had their right  
 hands, and heads cut off, on a scaffold  
 erected on purpose in the middle of a field  
 without the city, before the East Gate;  
 after which they were quartered and put upon  
 a wheel.

A scaffold was erected of nine yards in  
 height, and eight yards square, whither  
 both the prisoners were carried in hackney  
 coaches, in the first went the Attorney Ge-  
 neral, and some attendants. Brandt appeared  
 first on the scaffold; he had on a gold-laced  
 hat, a green suit of cloaths, with gold bind-  
 ing, and boots; he spoke for some little  
 time to his clergyman Mr. Hee, after which  
 the sentence was read and executed; his  
 head was several times exposed to the view  
 of an immense croud of spectators; next ap-  
 peared Struensee on the scaffold, accompa-  
 nied by Dr. Munter, having his hat in his  
 hand, and dressed in a blue velvet suit; he  
 spoke to Dr. Munter; when done, his sen-  
 tence was executed in every shape like the  
 foregoing one; their corpse were carried to  
 the usual place of execution to be there ex-  
 posed: Struensee behaved very *penitently*, but  
 this cannot be said of Brandt, for his whole  
 conduct was remarkably *bold*. Struensee,  
 after his hand was cut off, rose up, and was  
 obliged by force to sit down again; but  
 Brandt did not move at all. Several files of  
 soldiers and sailors guarded the scaffold, and  
 the town guards were also reinforced:  
 though immense numbers were, for want  
 of room, disappointed of seeing this execu-  
 tion, and all seeming for a while in a violent  
 ferment, yet the whole went off undisturbed  
 and quietly.

The day after the execution of the Counts  
 Struensee and Brandt, the Count Wolinski  
 was carried before the Commissioners, and  
 convicted of calumniating the King and  
 Queen Dowager. He was sentenced to have  
 his tongue cut out, and be banished the  
 King's dominions; the former was executed  
 immediately.

The

The Commissioners have desired a guard of his Majesty for the preservation of their lives, which were threatened; and the same has been granted them. The guard of the Queen Dowager is increased also with thirty men from the King's own troop.

## HOLLAND.

On Monday evening last, the 11th inst. at the Flemish opera, at the theatre in Amsterdam, a small rope belonging to some of the machinery took fire, owing to a candle having been by accident placed immediately under it, which communicated itself to the scenes with such rapidity, that in a very few minutes the whole house was in flames. The smoke and confusion was so great, that thirty-one persons perished on that melancholy occasion, viz. Mr. Louis Andre, merchant; Mr. Jacob de Neufville van Lennep, and lady; Mr. Francois van Oostrum; Mr. A. de Haas, bookkeeper to Mr. Colonices; Mr. J. Roos, master bricklayer; Madame Lups, and her daughter; Madame Teixara; Mr. John de Wolff; Mr. Pieter van Eyk; Mr. Cornelis Raus, city architect; a bride, unknown; Mrs. Wyland; Mr. Brinkman, director of the play-house; Mr. Steffens, figure-dancer; a taylor to the theatre, name unknown; a servant of Mr. Verhaneme; a Danish or German officer, unknown; a gentleman from Rotterdam, name unknown; Mr. Kuik, a painter; a captain of Harlingen; a gentleman from Groningen, it is thought; two gentlemen from Zaan-dam, unknown; a conductor of the fire-engines; two gentlemen from Alkmaar, unknown; and two or three persons that assisted at the engines. In short, when the mail came away, so great was the confusion owing to the above dreadful calamity, that scarce half the business was conducted by the merchants in person. Eight or nine houses were likewise burnt down by the said fire.

## FRANCE.

Some pieces have been published at Paris, reflecting on the ministry, and particularly on Madame de Barre, the Duke de la Vilhere, and the chancellor. The archbishop of Paris has issued orders for all good sub-

jects, and Catholics, who have read all or any of these publications, to appear before him to receive absolution.

## ITALY.

Rome, April 11. The Pope, by way of compliment to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, has caused the three *Miserere*, which are sung at St. Peter's church three days in Passion-week, to be copied and richly bound, and made them a present to that prince.

## RUSSIA.

Petersbourg, April 14. Accounts were received on Saturday last from Marshal Romanzoff, that the Porte had agreed to a cessation of arms and congress, and had named Ismael Beg, (the Reis Effendi) and Osman Beg, who was formerly his Reis Effendi, to be their ambassadors plenipotentiary. Her Imperial Majesty has appointed Count Gregory Orloff, and Mons. Obreskoff, to be her ambassadors plenipotentiary.

The Sieur de Grun, a Dutchman in the Russian service, is employed in searching for antiquities in the islands of the Archipelago; and he has discovered in that of Nio [Jos] the tomb of Homer, who was always supposed to have died there. This officer writes to a friend, that he found a Greek inscription on the sepulchre which contained the skeleton of that poet, the most celebrated of all antiquity, but that it crumbled to dust immediately on being exposed to the air. He has made many other discoveries of tombs, medals, &c. at Naxio and Milo, as well as in the island of Nio.

## POLAND.

Cracow, April 30. The Russians took possession of the castle the 26th of this month; and the Confederates, in number about 720, besides forty-four officers, came out the same day as prisoners of war.

Warsaw, May 2. The Prussians have driven all the Confederates out of Great Poland. It is reported here, that the Austrian troops, which have orders to enter Poland, amount to forty thousand men. If credit may be given to public accounts, there is a triple alliance on foot between the courts of Petersbourg, Berlin, and Vienna.

## NOTES to our CORRESPONDENTS.

*C. M.—S.*, in answer to Search's geometrical doubt, shall appear in our next; as shall *Ablutus*, who may remain entirely satisfied as to the apprehension intimated in his private note.

The versions from Fingal are received, and under consideration.

The reflection in *T. H. B. O—*'s verses is too trite for publication.

Though the conductors of the London Magazine are obliged to the gentleman who lately sent them an ingenious critical essay; yet it is no part of their plan to engage in controversy with other periodical works.

Tryerub's letter was printed before his emendation reached the editor's hand.

The view of South-sea Castle is neither sufficiently important, nor properly finished, for engraving: nor should the gentleman, who favoured us with it, have required us to furnish a description.